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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIV NO. 119 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1936 FOURTEEN PAGES

Congress President's Challenge To Critics

Exposes Bogey About Socialism

A CLOAK FOR COUNTRY'S BETRAYAL

Straight Questions For A. D. Shroff

A frontal attack on the alarmists who raised a scare over his references to Socialism in the Congress Presidential address at Lucknow was launched by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a frank speech on Monday night at Bhuleshwar before a huge gathering consisting chiefly of businessmen of the city

CHALLENGE TO CRITICS

He challenged them to define their position in relation to the struggle for National Independence, instead of trying to placate the Congress on the one hand and the Government on the other.

The bogey of Socialism, said Panditji, was only a veil under which the main issues confronting them were sought to be clouded and under which they found an opportunity to join hands with the opponents of the Congress.

A FIGHTING SPEECH

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee, in welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said that some apprehension was created in the minds of a section of businessmen in Bombay over the Presidential address of Panditji at the Lucknow Congress. But his speeches in Bombay showed that such apprehensions were not justified. He referred to the alarm raised by Mr. A.D. Shroff and said that the spontaneous welcome that the Indian merchants accorded to the Congress President showed that they did not share Mr. Shroff's alarm.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that Panditji condemned exploitation of one section of people or an individual by another section or individual and every one agreed with him. The business community might now feel quite at home, disregarding the unnecessary alarms raised in interested quarters. Panditji had made it clear that the Government of India Act should be wrecked and not worked. The Congress wanted to enter the Legislatures not to work the Act, but to prove how unworkable it was. He appealed to all in the Ward to get enrolled as voters.

PLACE OF KHADI.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Khaddar benefitted the people of this country to considerable extent. They had derived as much benefit out of it as possible and should continue to do so. It was the duty of Congressmen to see that Khadi was encouraged. He wanted to say thata in the ultimate solution of the nation's economic problem, the Khadi movement had only a limited place.

GREATEST PROBLEM.

This meeting was largely attended by businessmen who must have read his presidential address at Lucknow. He had expressed his personal views and opinions in that address. India's greatest problem was that of securing Political Independence. For this purpose the Indian National Congress had been fighting for a number of years and with greater intensity during the last few years. In his presidential address, Panditji continued, he pointed out that apart from this political problem, there were other equally important problems facing the country, such as poverty and unemployment and he also spoke on Socialism. But no resolution was brought before the Lucknow Congress regarding Socialism and no decision was taken on that issue.

His idea was to educate Indians and spread in them the ideas of Socialism and what it stood for. Sometime later, the question might be discussed in the Congress and the attitude of the people of India on this question might be ascertained. The issue could not be forced on the Congress, as would be obvious to any one, by using the lathi or some such method.

For this reason, he would educate all sections and classes of people without distinction and tell them through propaganda that Socialism would be the ultimate solution of all problems.

SHROFF RAISES A SCARE.

The vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in this city, commented on the presidential address and a scare was raised and it was even stated that the merchants in the country would have hereafter nothing to do with the Congress. He could have replied to him immediately, but he waited till he came to Bombay. He ascertained the view of all sections of the people in the city, if they agreed with Mr. Shroff in what he said whether they were really dissatisfied with the Indian National Congress or with himself. He found that Mr. Shroff's views were shared by a handful of persons. He was glad that the people expressed their approval of what he said and what little he could do for the cause of national freedom and of Socialism.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IT.

But the views expressed by Mr. Shroff and the people of his way of thinking had special significance which required to be investigated.

What was the attitude of Mr. Shroff towards the national problems in India? Did he approve of the present Imperialist system and did he approve of the present policy of the Government?

There were people in this country who joined hands with the Government, while the nation was engaged in the fight for freedom. At that time the rest of the world was watching them. What was the help given to the people in that crisis by these people? If they did not help the Congress, they could have at least remained neutral, without trying to deal a blow at the Congress. They did not take their due share in the national struggle and how could they expect to be listened to as to what their views were.

REGIME OF REPRESSION.

To-day any one could see for oneself the repression all over the country though there was no civil disobedience movement. Only a few days ago, Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose was interned Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan was in prison. A regime resembling martial law

(Continued on Page 8 Column 1.)

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

FIRST FRUITS OF SOCIALISM

France's New Premier To Re-open Disarmament Question

PARIS, May 18.

When M. Leon Blum becomes the first Socialist Premier of France, he will reopen the disarmament question according to a Pertinax in "Echo De Paris".—Reuter's Special.

AGA KHAN'S SON WEDS

Prince Ali Marries Loel Guinness In Paris

PARIS, May 18.

Prince Ali Khan, son of H. H. the Aga Khan is marrying Mrs. Loel Guinness at the Paris Mosque to-day.

Prince Ali Khan and Mrs. Guinness were first married according to the French Civil Law in Mairie XVI Arrondissement and then at Mosque, according to Muslim rites. Witnesses to ceremony in the Mairie XVI Arrondissement were H. H. the Aga Khan, the bride's mother, Mrs. Wessel, formerly Lady Churston, and the Mayor who in a brief address spoke of the generosity of the bride and the bridegroom, in giving a large sum to the poor.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH BUDGET LEAKAGE INQUIRY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 18.

"I have been in the House of Commons since 1922 and during the whole of that time, I have never asked or received from any Cabinet Minister, including Mr. Thomas, any information regarding the budget or any other confidential matter of Government," declared Sir Alfred Butt on resumption of the Budget Tribunal. Butt went into the box after his son, Kenneth, and B. D. Davis, a stock broker, had given evidence of insurances of incometax and tea which Sir Alfred had effected on the budget day.

KENNETH'S EVIDENCE.

Kenneth said that on the evening of April 20 his father did not think that income tax would rise, but was probably influenced by his reports from Lloyds next morning. He described how his father telephoned about 11-30 on the morning of April 21. He said he had been asked to undertake more income tax insurance. "I told him he was mad as everybody seemed to be doing it the other way."

"STUPID BET."

Sir Alfred Butt said that he realised he had been making a stupid bet and then gave Davis a number of selling orders. Referring to his call on Mr. Thomas at the Colonial Office on April 21, Sir Alfred Butt said they discussed racing for two or three minutes but left as Mr. Thomas was so busy. The question of the contents of the Budget was never hinted at.

KARACHI FORMS CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

KARACHI, May 18

In conformity with the wishes of the Congress President, the Karachi Branch of the Civil Liberties Union was formed this afternoon at a meeting of leading citizens held under the presidency of Mr. Jamshed Mehta. Prominent among those present were Shaik Abdulmajid and Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram.

Pending determination of the Constitution by the All-India Association, the local Branch decided to concentrate on the enrolment of members.—A.P.

SUBHAS BOSE IN JAIL

Heat And Lack Of Exercise Tell On His Health

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Mr Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" has received the following letter from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, dated Yervada Central Prison, May 14:

"You will perhaps like to have a line as to how I have been keeping. In the first place I have been suffering greatly from heat and there does not seem to be any help for it. Secondly there is lack of sufficient exercise. I have applied to the Government for permission to have walks within the Jail walls and I am waiting for a reply. I am afraid that lack of sufficient exercise may again upset my health and, therefore, I am hoping that I shall get the necessary permission."—A.P.

ADDITIONAL TAMILNAD MEMBERS ON A. I. C. C.

SALEM, May 18.

Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, Bhatavatsalem Subbaraman and Ubayadullah Sahib were elected to the A.I.C.C. at the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee here.—A. P.

DISTURBANCES IN PALESTINE

Royal Commission Will Inquire Into Causes, Says Thomas

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Thomas informed the House of Commons that if Government had decided to appoint Royal Commission, which, without bringing into question the terms of the Palestine Mandate, would investigate causes of the disturbances and alleged grievances of Arabs and Jews.

The first necessity was the restoration of order.

The High Commissioner was taking necessary steps for that purpose.—Reuter.

Women's New Swimming Record

AMSTERDAM, May 19.

Tine Wagner, Holland, established women's world record for the 440 yards free style in five minutes 22 seconds. The previous figure were 5 minutes. 29 1/5th seconds by Masten Brook of Holland.—Reuter's Special.

Interests Of Hindus & Muslims Are Same

Thousands of Muslims, most of them workers, eagerly awaited the Congress President's arrival at a late hour on Monday night at the Huseini Baug in Madanpura.

Pandit Jawaharlal arrived at the meeting in the company of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Mrudulla Ambalal, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Mulraj Kar sondas, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Mr. Hatheesing and others.

Mrs. Naidu presided and welcomed Panditji on behalf of the workers of the locality.

Pt. Jawaharlal said that when he came to the meeting he wanted to tell them of the grave issues confronting the country and the world, of the poverty and misery of the people, of the unemployment conditions, of political freedom of the country, of Socialism as the ultimate solution of these problems.

A SURPRISE

But he received a note requesting him to speak on the question of the Byculla Mosque-Temple dispute, which the writer said had caused considerable controversy. This note came as a surprise to him. He was not well acquainted with the question and could not possibly say anything on it. But this note was an indication how major and more important issues were over-looked for the sake of petty ones which were capable of solution at any time.

THEIR PROBLEMS.

Their greatest problems were how to get rid of their poverty and have enough food to eat and enough money to live on. They could see, if only they turned their minds towards these burning problems, how the workers toiled on, while some one else benefited. This conflict between the worker and the capitalist was common all over the world. This order was based on such conflicts and struggles.

Every country had these problems, not only India. These differences were small and insignificant compared to the broader issues, and were capable of solution. Other countries had attained freedom, having learned to unite and there were some other countries, which derived an object-lesson from the struggle put up by the Indian National Congress.

THE BIGGER STRUGGLE.

They should realise that the bigger struggle in the world was between the worker and the employer. It was the case in every country. India was under political subjugation, the outlook of her people had not sufficiently developed on these issues, and could not be clearly defined. Today a false impression among the minds of the people was created that the richer classes had all the world for themselves, while those who worked and toiled had no chance for development. But they should realise that the worker had a right to get bread and what he deserved for his toil.

It was everybody's right to get a decent return for his labour, a good residence to live. Except for slight inequalities, every one would get what he deserved and no more. The inequalities now existing would end, only when the producing masses would get power in their hands. Instead of turning their attention to those broader issues, it was surprising that they should worry themselves over minor questions like the Mosque-Temple question at Byculla. The correct outlook of any person should be that he should contribute to the progress of the Society, not that he should indulge in breaking of heads, over questions which did not really prove insoluble.

GIVE UP PETTINESS.

How could the Hindu-Muslim problem relate to the problem of the masses? The question of separate electorates and services concerned only a handful of people. But the interests of the mass of Hindus and Muslims were identical. There could not be a differentiation between a Hindu worker or a Muslim worker, because the position of both of them was equally bad.

The speaker cited the instance of Russia where these problems were solved in a way putting an end to the exploitation of the workers and the peasants. He exhorted the workers that in the great change that was to follow they should give up pettiness in their outlook and take their full share in shaping the events.

A vote of thanks to the President and Pundit Jawaharlal was moved by Mr. Abdul Hakim and seconded by Mr. Abdul Hamid and the meeing dispersed.

Paid Price For Views At Lucknow

JAWAHARLAL ON HIS CABINET

Asks Women To Assert Their Rights & Fight For Them

One of the biggest meetings of women in the city was addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President of the Congress, on Monday evening. The meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, which was packed.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, said that she did not think there was any need of introducing the speaker. There was also no need for her to praise the Pandit as everyone admired him.

WOMEN PROTEST

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech said that he had received several complaints from women about a woman not being selected as member of the Congress Working Committee.

He was not pained to receive those complaints. On the contrary he was surprised that the complaints were few. Women of India had not yet learnt enough boldly to demand their rights.

Continuing the President said that the personnel of the Congress Working Committee was selected by the President of the year. The responsibility of such a selection was on the shoulders of the President. But everyone should be knowing by now what was the situation and what happened during the Lucknow session of the Congress. The President made a radical speech and placed his views on different subjects in a forceful manner. But the President could not carry out many things that he preached. Several of the points of view that he advocated were not accepted.

PRICE FOR HIS VIEWS.

Possibly a more self- respecting man in his position would have tendered his resignation of the office of the Congress President. But he thought that he should continue as President. He paid the price for his views and possibly would have to continue doing so. Hence the question of chosing the Working Committee personnel was not an easy job.

Proceeding Pandit Jawaharlal said that if women had any complaint to make they should do so. They should not suppress it. Women should fight for their rights. Whether it was a complaint of women against men, or workers' complaint against capitalists, nothing would come out if they sat quiet. They should put up a fight for their rights.

FEMINIST STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

The speaker then referred to the struggle that women carried on in Europe for their rights. Twenty years ago, women of England carried on an intensive struggle and partly succeeded in getting their rights. It would be wrong to imagine that their rights would be given to them or that it would drop down from somewhere, if they simply sat at home. Whether inside or outside the Indian National Congress, Indian women should learn to fight for their rights. Merely putting up their demands would not do. They should organize themselves. But let not the organization be merely for holding tea parties, but for putting up a struggle for their rights.

INCIDENT AT RACE COURSE.

During the suffragette movement in England, many women entered jails in the cause of their movement. A girl entered the race course at Derby and tried to stop one of the race horses while it was running towards the winning post and in doing so died. She knew she would die. Though it appeared to be a futile act, all England began to talk about it. People began seriously to consider the question of women's rights and their demands.

WOMEN'S PART IN INDIAN STRUGGLE.

It was decided at Karachi, said the Congress President, that men and women should have equal rights. But were writing or passing of resolutions was not having them. According to the speaker men at the Karachi Congress silently contented the resolution to be passed because of the part played by women during the 1930 Civil Dsobedience movement. During that period thousands of Indian women joined the struggle and played a glorious part. They created a wonderful impression. Many of them who silently voted for the Karachi resolution might not have meant what the resolution laid down. They might have had mental reservations. The question was bound to rise again.

A WARNING.

The Congress President advised Indian women to come forward and take part in the struggle. He wanted them to organise themselves and increase their strength. He said that there were still many in the country who were opposed to freedom being given to women. He referred to what a Pandit from Andhra had said about Congress being responsible for bringing out Indian women from their homes. The Andhra Pandit's complaint was that women ought not to be given the freedom which the Congress was trying to infuse into them. The Congress President warned the women that in their struggle for their rights they would have to face many difficulties.

BEWARE OF LIP-SYMPATHY.

Concluding he said that he would like women to complain wherever there was anything to complain about, whether it was against the Congress President or anybody else. But he warned them to be careful about those who showed lip sympathy while actually worked against their cause.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, then thanked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Naidu for addressing the gathering.

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Wanted 4 Muslim M.B.B.S. Doctors and 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply personally "Goldwyn," 95, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Rd. (6167).

Wanted Sharp Salesmen on Rs. 50 P. M., to book orders in their districts for samples. Send anna stamp. The Fashionable Cloth Mfg. Co. of India, Ludhiana. (6160).

Wanted immediately a Graduate with Sanskrit on Rs. 40 from June to April next. State vernacular, experience, age. Headmaster Gibb High School, Kumta, North Kanara. (6161).

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Wanted: A Lecturer in Surgery. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. Private practice allowed. Experienced and Foreign qualified preferred. Apply with testimonials before 8th June 1936 to Secretary, Governing Body, the Ludhiana Medical School, Ludhiana. (3180).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatan.—Applications are invited from respected Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Poona on Rs. 100—10—200 and 40—2-1|2—65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—Dwarakanath Narayan Madiwale Esq., District Manager for Poona, Mohammed Isab Building, Behind Wollen Mill, Dadar. (6176)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney, dated the 12th day of March, 1935, granted by me to my sons Nagindas Bhogilal, Chimanlal Bhogilal and Kantilal Bhogilal has been cancelled and revoked as from the 6th day of May 1936.
Dated this 16th day of May, 1936.
(Sd.) BHOGILAL NANALAL,
(3210)

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the s.s. "PARVATI" will sail from Prince's Dock K.L.M. Shed at 1-30 p.m. to-day the 19th instant as far as Kumpta via Venguria, Mormugao, Karwar and Tadri. The vessel will take both Cargo and Passengers.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 19-5-36.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

POLICIES, bearing Nos. 26973, 28530, 29235, in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Mr. Vasanji Naranji Naik, Timber Merchant, Navsari, having been LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policies the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policies.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
7, Council House St.,
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NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications, course of training, etc. will be found in this office Notice No. 6145/177 dated the 8th May, 1936, published at pages 793 & 794 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I. of the 14th instant.
Intending applicants should forward their applications so as to reach this Office on or before the 1st June, 1936, giving all the particulars called for in the aforesaid notice.
No applications which does not give the required particulars will be considered.
J. W. ROWLAND,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Divisions.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 14th May, 1936.
3187.

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Public Notices.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificates No. 28270 for Twenty-five and No. 28520 for Fifty shares bearing Distinctive Nos. 1033000 to 1033024 and 447675 to 447724 respectively standing in the name of Ardeshir Khodadad Irani are reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within Fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificates for the said shares.
LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th May, 1936.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Estate of MANOCKJEE COWASJEE PETIT ..Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 30th day of November, 1935, and the Probate of whose Will with three codicils thereto having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 4th day of May, 1936, to Furdoonjee Cowasjee Petit, Soonabai Jehangir Batliboi and Cowasjee Hormusjee Petit, all of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the Office of Messrs. D. H. PETIT & CO., their attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Dated this 18th day of May, 1936.
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KEY TO TRADE UNION UNITY

Workers Must Avoid Mutual Recriminations, Urges Giri

MADRAS, May 17.

In answer to a telegram from Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Mr. Khedgikar desiring Mr. V. V. Giri's presence at Bombay for discussing Unity proposals, Mr. Giri, in the course of a reply to the President of the All India Trade Union Congress, states as follows in respect of structural unity in the Trade Union Movement in India:—

Expressing inability to leave Madras for Bombay just immediately Mr. Giri says:—

"It would have given me an opportunity along with you all to discuss matters relating to the Trade Union Movement as a whole, with our esteemed leader and comrade Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. However, since you felt my presence essential for discussion of unity proposals, I shall, as a second best course, place my humble views before you as the President of the Congress, for what they are worth.

"I take it for granted that nearly all the Trade Unions in India, worth the name—left, right and centre—realise to their cost that they should endeavour to have a 'United Front' to combat the organised capitalist offensive directed against the standard of living of the workers in this country.

"I feel, it is also realised by the rank and file that the disunity during the last few years has affected the solidarity of the working class movement as a whole. Speaking for myself, I would welcome cent-per-cent structural unity in the movement immediately; but we have to face facts, realities and the different mentalities and circumstances prevailing, and shape the future.

LAST YEAR'S EFFORTS

"It can safely be taken as admitted that the two organisations, viz., All India Trade Union Congress and National Trades Union Federation accept the proposition that 'organisational unity will strengthen the movement. As a proof thereof, in the month of August last year, we established a Joint Board of the T. U. C. and N. T. U. F. in order to reach the highest measure of common agreement on all matters and as a platform for united action. A few months later in the same year, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress appointed a Sub-Committee to meet the representatives of this Joint Board, so that the national organisation may keep itself in touch with the conditions relating to the working class. Soon after, the National Trades Union Federation met at Nagpur in its annual session in December and discussed the question of unity and further called a meeting of the General Council at Delhi in the early part of January this year, which resulted in submission of concrete proposals leading to structural unity.

"One set of proposals agreed to the reorganisation of the Trade Union Congress as the central organisation but that N. T. U. F. should be affiliated as a unity to T. U. C. for a year. If the experience of a year's affiliation proves a success, complete organisational unity, in my humble view, will be in sight.

"I am sure all will agree with me that a year's trial in the history of a big movement like ours should not be considered long for the purpose of achieving a greater and real unity; instead of quick methods resulting in short-lived existence, a slower pace in the direction of organisational unity may prove to be far more permanent and everlasting.

NEED FOR TOLERATION

"It is indeed a matter for gratification that the Trade Union Congress and National Trades Union Federation stand for an undiluted "Socialist State" as the only means of salvation for the working class and the country as a whole and that political freedom of the country means and includes full and complete economic freedom of the workers. Thus, it will be observed that on fundamental principles—political, or economic—there is no difference in the objectives of these two bodies, though there might be some difference in methods. Even the methods can be the same, provided the leaders and lieutenant of the two groups scrupulously avoid mutual recrimination, abuse, criticism of a personal nature and attribution of motives as distinguished from a fair and general criticism of attitude and principles adopted by the different groups. They should further cultivate a spirit of toleration and mutual respect for one another's views.

"If I may say so the scrupulous avoidance of the above evil now prevailing, will result in the final establishment of one central organisation at no distant date.

"I am sure that the General Secretary of the N. T. U. F. has sent you the complete proposals of his General Council for nity and that you will consider the same at this session. My humble view is that the T.U.C. should accept these proposals and if accepted, am confident, will lead to the final establishment of organisational unity which is so much desired, provided the leaders of both the groups are practical and have the real desire to achieve all that is best for the workers.

"Hoping to be excused for my absence and wishing the Session every success."—United Press.

Ramakrishna Centenary In Malaya

TAPAH (F. M. S.), May 2,
(By Air Mail).

In celebration of the birth centenary of Sri Ramakrishna, a public meeting was held which was attended by people of different nationalities, such as, the Chinese, Malayese, Burmese, Siamese, and Europeans. All the speakers paid tribute to the memory of the great prophet who was a symbol of all national and cultural synthesis.

It was resolved at the meeting that the balance of the subscription that was raised locally should be sent to the Central Centenary Fund at Calcutta after meeting the local expenditure.—United Press.

WELLINGTON
2nd SUCCESSFUL WEEK
"All Quiet On The Maharata Front"
You will thrill to the death-struggle of the Moghuls and the Maharattas—the storming and fall of Raigad and Jinji—the treachery of Pisal and Mane—and the romance of Sarja and Bal!
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TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 3-30
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Beauty Unadorned is adorned the Most
Remember the picture is not one star picture but thousands of stars picture.
The speed of the picture is not the speed of a Mail train, but that of the fastest Aeroplane.
It is not one animal picture but thousands of animals, horses, bullocks, buffaloes, do their part faithfully.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Meherbai F. Pavri, giving evidence on the death of her husband whose body was found floating in the sea and recovered by the Colaba Police yesterday, said that he was working as a stenographer in the Imperial Bank.

As his debts increased, he resigned his job in order to get his Provident fund.

He was very much worried and wanted to get a job. On Saturday last he went out saying that he was going to the office of "Janma Bhumi", a local vernacular paper.

He did not return that night.

The next day she made inquiries and was shown the clothes of her husband by the Police. She identified the clothes as hers.

The Coroner's Jury in giving a verdict of death due to drowning classified the case as "accidental."

Benjamin Nasse, proprietor of the Burma Timber Supplying Co., was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000, in default six months' further imprisonment for having obtained from M. V. Lobo, a sum of Rs. 2,000 as a deposit and misappropriating the same.

Sorab Tirindaz, an Irani youth, was arrested by the Palton Road Police this morning, after he is alleged to have injured two persons when driving his motor car in the Fort area.

The accused knocked down a Lance Corporal of the Bombay Garrison Military Police and instead of halting drove off along the Custom House Road, and at the Corner of Pherozeshah Mehta Road ran over an aged pedestrian.

The accuseed was arrested.

A taxi-driver, A. G. Cornelius, who is said to have taken poison to kill himself, is still lying unconscious in the G. T. Hospital.

Mahomedali Siddique, driver of motor car No. W-3650, is alleged to have knocked down two pedestrians walking along a footpath on the Mazagaon Road last night.

It is stated that a pedestrian came in the way of the car and the driver, without applying the brakes, drove the car on the wrong side of the car and dashed against two other pedestrians, named Yellappa Channappa and Baboo Sakharam.

The car leaving the road, mounted the footpath and actually flung one of the pedestrians right into an adjacent toddy shop, situated on the eastern side of the road.

The driver was placed before the Mazagaon Police Court this morning and was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 50 cash, with one surety in like amount, pending further police enquiries.

Badri Prasad was put up before the Presidency Magistrate Fifth Court Girgaum to-day, under section 420 I.P.C.

It was alleged that he had received Rs. 50 from one Sital Badai on the pretext of obtaining for him a post as a cinema operator, while in fact there was no such job available.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail till 29th May 1936

A person who was said to have been absconding for a long time, was arrested on Saturday and produced to-day, before the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Dadar to-day.

The police alleged that on February 29 one Roshanbai residing at Sun Mill lane, complained of the theft of her ornaments collectively valued at Rs 115. The major portion of the property was recovered from a Marwari to whom it is alleged the accused, Syed Ahmed Peera, had pledged them.

The accused was absconding since then At the instance of the Bombay police, he was arrested by the South Kanara police, and according to the accused, he was let off on bail. This is yet to be confirmed.

Meanwhile the accused came to Bombay and was arrested.

He was remanded to police custody till the 25th of May.

Electrical Supervisers' And Wiremen's Exams.

The examination of Electrical Supervisors (Competency Certificate) and Wiremen (Wiremen's Certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi, simultaneously, commencing from Monday, July 20 at 9-30 a.m.

Forms of application may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department P.W.D. Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Candidates should fill in the application form in accordance with the instructions given therein and forward the same to the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, P.W.D. Fort, Bombay, so as to reach not later than June 29. Applications received on or after June 30 will not be accepted.

BOMBAY FRANCHISE QUALIFICATIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes as follows:—

With reference to the Electoral rolls now under preparation, the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District points out that the franchise qualifications based on income-tax for the reformed Bombay Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are as follows:—

(1) Qualification for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Assessment to income-tax in the previous financial year, i.e. 1934-35.

(2) Qualification for the Bombay Legislative Council.

Being assessed to income-tax in the previous financial year, i.e. 1934-35 and having in the year in respect of which assessment was made a total income of not less than Rs. 15,000.

Persons who, being partners in a firm, claim to be qualified, on account of their shares in the firm's income, should produce not later than the 10th June 1936, the proof of their qualification in the form of a certificate obtained from the Income-tax Officer of the section where their incomes have been assessed. Such certificate should be in the prescribed form copies of which can be obtained on application, without any payment, from the office of the Collector of Bombay.

TWO NAGPUR WEDDINGS

NAGPUR, May 15

(From Our Correspondent)

A large number of marriage ceremonies were performed at Nagpur during the last fortnight. One of the most prominent of these was the marriage of Mr. Krishna L. Sonak, brother of Dr. K. L. Sonak, a prominent Congress worker, with Miss Indumati Harkare, daughter of Mr. P. D. Harkare another Congress worker and pleader at Saoner. A very large number of guests from Nagpur and other places graced the occasion and blessed the couple.

A Daryapur message states that a young man was accidentally thrown out of the running train and succumbed to his injuries. The train could not be stopped by the fellow passengers as the C. P. railway trains have no alarm chains

KARACHI EDITOR BELABOURED

Mobbed By Crowd Before Masjid

KARACHI, May 14

Mr. Mohmed Mujtaba, editor of "Asaab" Urdu daily paper of Karachi, was mobbed by a Muslim crowd in front of the Memon Masjid in Cantonment, as a result of which he sustained severe injuries and was rendered unconscious, necessitating his removal to the Civil Hospital, says "The Sind Observer".

According to the report made by him to the police, he had commented on the speeches of a Jodhpur Maulavi who is at present in Karachi and is addressing Muslim audiences almost every day in one part of the city or the other. This had brought him in the bad books of the Maulavi and his admirers and while he was addressing a meeting on Saturday in front of the Memon Musjid in Cantonment, he had a fling at Mr. Mujtaba as he saw him in the audience, taking notes for his paper.

As soon as the meeting was over, Mr. Mujtaba further alleges, he was surrounded by hundreds of Muslims from among the audience who denouncing him as a kaffir and a Quadiani, swore at him and started belabouring him, but before the worse could befall, he was rescued by some friends.

The Cantonment Police have registered a case under section 147 I. P. C. (rioting) and further inquiries are in progress.

Bihar Homeopaths To Confer

The 5th Session of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Homeopathic Medical Conference comes off on 30th instant in the premises of Srimad Dayanand Anatharlay Dinapore Cantt., under the presidentship of Dr. S. Prasad, Patna. The Hon. Justice Khwaza Muhammud Noor will perform the opening ceremoney.

The C. P. Marathi Harijan Conference will be held at Sausar in the Chhindwara District under the presidentship of Mr. G. A. Gavai, on 31st May and 1st June.

RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, May 18.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Mysore, local rain in Bengal, Bihar and a few falls in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, Madras Deccan, Malabar, Konkan Bombay Deccan, east Rajputana and United Provinces. Amherst, and Chittagong report 3 inches of rain each, while Silchar, Chaibasa and Kodaikanal 1½ each.

The Western Disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier where the temperatures are markedly high.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms and rain will occur locally in Burma, Assam, United Provinces and a few stations in east Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bengal Mysore and Madras Presidency. A few light showers will also occur along the North-West Frontier and Punjab Hills.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hour ending 8 a.m. of 18/5/1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.3 degrees 1.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.3 degrees 0.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-5-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Mr. C. P. Parakh, M.L.C., and the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Khaparde will stand for election to the C. P. Legislative Assembly from the Nagpur University Constituency.

STOP SELLING OF KNIVES IN CITY

Coroner's Jury's Strong Recommendations

BOMBAY: Monday.

In giving a verdict of death due to a stab-wound at the inquest on the body of Mohommed Hussein Amin Mohommed, who died on Thursday last in the course of a rioting at Shaitan Chowkie, off Gokhale Road, Parel, the Coroner's Jury added the following rider today.

"In view of the numerous cases of stabbing which have been recently occurring in Bombay and some of which have resulted in the deaths of persons stabbed, we would urge the authorities, if possible, to control the sale and possession of such weapons as were shown to us in the case.

"We would also urge that in cases of stabbing which are proved to the satisfaction of the trial courts, the sentences should be very severe and never of fines merely, and that courts in the city of Bombay should not, as far as possible, allow cases of stabbing to be compounded."

The Jury also recommended that the two suspects Abdulla Hamidulla and Mohommed Sarwar Mohommed Ismail should be tried on a charge of murder and abetment.

The two suspects were brought to the court to-day for the first time and one of them had his arm in a sling.

Mohommed Hussain alias Baboo Mohommed, an eye-witness, giving evidence before the coroner, to-day, stated that a party of about eight to ten persons came to the shop of Mohommed Hussein. Raffique and Ahmed, accompanied by the two suspects asked for Mohommed Hussein.

The latter seeing the party, armed with loaded sticks and knives, ran to the chawl and later on came out with a stick in his own hand.

Plunged Knife in Chest.

He was set upon by the party and one of the suspects plunged the knife right into his chest.

Later on police came on the scene, removed the body to the Hospital and effected arrests.

Narayan Bhisar, a vegetable dealer having his shop at Dhudavala's chawl, opposite the cement chawl where the deceased was residing, said that he and the deceased were both working in a mill and had a grocery shop in the same chawl.

On the day prior to rioting witness knew that Mohommed Hussein had given some clothes to a tailor for stitching. As the clothes were not stitched properly there was some quarrel between them on that day.

Then the tailor called for Raffique and Ahmed. Raffique and Ahmed came to Mohomed Hussein's shop and began abusing him. Mohommed Hussein came in the evening and asked them why they abused him and his children in his absence.

But that was all that took place the previous day.

The following day a party of eight to ten people came to the chawl and in the evening he saw Mohommed Hussein in a pool of blood and unconscious.

The medical report showed that the wound had penetrated two inches in the lung

Threaten Witnesses.

The coroner said that recently cases of stabbing had come into prominent relief in the streets of Bombay.

"I am informed," he remarked, "and I don't know how far that information is true—that the magistrates allow the suspects in stabbing cases on bail so that they go and threaten the witnesses in the case."

If that was true the Coroner felt that the magistrates should not allow the suspects in such cases on bail. Further such cases of stabbing should not be compounded, although such cases could be compounded with the consent of the courts.

Anyway the Coroner personally felt that severe punishment should be inflicted on the suspects in such cases, as the practice of using knives for trivial reasons was becoming more and more dangerously common.

The jury brought the verdict as stated above.

The next session of the C. P. Legislative Council will be held in the last week of July. The last session, states a Pachmarhi message, will be held in November, after the return of His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan from leave.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee has appointed a special staff for the survey of the Kanhan Water Works Project.

Why we cast pipes vertically

THE earlier method of casting pipes was in a horizontal position, but as the standard of length increased, the position of the moulds changed, first to a slope and finally to the present vertical method.

This change was made in order to ensure stronger and cleaner castings by bringing all dirt (which rises and floats on the heavier metal) to the top of the mould into a large runner or "head" which is cut off in the finished pipe. All recent specifications for Cast Iron Pipes insist that pipes are cast vertically, and The Bengal Iron Co. Ltd.'s Pipe Foundries comply with all modern standards.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

TUESDAY, 19TH MAY

Two of the following frequencies will be issued:

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben "Foreign Affairs", by Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., LL.D.

7-45 p.m. The Clifford Quintet.

8-5 p.m. "This Little Neck". A memorial to Anne Boleyan (beheaded May 19, 1536). Compiled and presented by John Pudney.

8-25 p.m. A Recital by Frank Merrick (Pianoforte).

8-50 p.m. Light Classical Concert. The Bessie Rawlin String Quartet.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. The Karl Caylus Players.

10-15 p.m. Cricket: M.C.C. v. All-India. A commentary and an account of the day's play, from Lord's Cricket Ground.

Bombay Programmes

TUESDAY, 19TH MAY.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates, European Lunch Hour Selections.

2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club if available.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m. Diary for 1934. A Programme devised by William Maclurg. The Narrative spoken by Frederick Grisewood. (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme).

7-15 p.m. Letter by Air Mail, from Evelyn Russell, London.

7-25 p.m. Musical Interlude.

7-45 p.m. Commercial News.

8-0 p.m. Selections from Operas. Empire Relay if Reception satisfactory.

9-0 p.m. News in English.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindi.

9-25 p.m. Musical Interlude.

9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. Bal Azambai of Kolhapur.

Calcutta Programmes

TUESDAY, 19TH MAY.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s, 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. S.B. A Studio Programme by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon ("H.M.V. Recording). Philadelphia Sym. Orchestra. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 Frank Crumit. Return of the Gay Cabbelero. Frankie and Johnnie. Marek Webers Orchestra. Wine, Women and Song-Waltz. Moonlight on the Alster-Waltz. Marriot Edgar. The Lion and Albert. With her head tucked underneath her arm. Fritz Kreisler (Violin), Caprice Viennoise Humoreske Op. 101. Eddie Duchins Orchestra Cheek to cheek—Fox Trot. Isn't it a lovely day—F.T. Alfredos Orchestra. Roses of the South. Occhi di Zingara. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Raghunath Bhattacharya.

2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections.

2-36 p.m. Talk: "Charming Fables of Ancient India". by Bishnu Sarma.

5-26 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Mejdidi "Letters and Riddles"

5-46 p.m. Musical Selections (Nursery Records).

5-56 p.m. Talk about Worms—Our tiny ploughmen.

6-21 p.m. Selections from Shishu Mongal Records.

6-26 p.m. Tit-Bits.

6-36 p.m. Music training for beginners by P. K. Mullick.

6-56 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Kumari Shamali Rakshit.

7-6 p.m. Kumari Amiya Sircar.

7-21 p.m. Ashalata Roy.

7-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Kumari Shova Kundu—Seetar Solo.

7-51 p.m. S.B. News in English.

8-6 p.m. S.B. Light Bengali Songs (contd.) Kumari Juthica Roy.

8-21 p.m. Bina Chowdhury.

8-36 p.m. Uttara Devi.

8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali)

9-6 p.m. S.B. Talk: "Well known Characters from Dickens" by C. F. Hooper.

9-36 p.m. S.B. Dance Music by The Grand Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from "Prince's" Restaurant.

10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Reports, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

10-21 p.m. S.B. Dance Music. (Contd) from "Prince's" Restaurant.

Delhi Programmes

TUESDAY, 19TH MAY.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. "Bhajan" by Badurn Nisa.

8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Asa.

8-20 a.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Khayal Bhairon.

8-35 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Babhas.

8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "A School for the Deaf and Dumb" by Promodani Basant Lall

9-0 a.m. Badurn Nisa. "Umiden arzuen khhelti hain yun mere dil se Palat jati hain moajen jis tarah takra ke sahil se" (Hafeez).

9-10 a.m. Sardar Husain. Violin—Sudh Sarang.

9-15 a.m. Mushtaq Husain. Dhrupad.

9-30 a.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Gaur Sarang.

9-35 a.m. Badurn Nisa. Ghazal.

9-45 a.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang—Bilawal.

9-50 a.m. Badurn Nisa. "Rokna dil to keh shaoq-i-zulf-i-dilbar le chala Thamma mujh ko keh yeh saoda mera sar le chala." (Dagh).

1-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Recorded Music.

6-0 p.m. Mushtaq Husain, Malang Khan. Yogalbandi—Classical.

6-30 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Clarionet—Kafi.

6-35 p.m. Karim Husain. Khayal.

6-50 p.m. P. S. Mukherjee. Sarod—Bhim Plasi.

7-0 p.m. Mushtaq Husain, Malang Khan. Yogalbandi—Classical.

7-20 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Hamir Kallian.

7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Zamindara Banks" by Syed Wasi Mohammad.

7-45 p.m. Badrun Nisa. Dehati Songs.

8-0 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Behag.

8-10 p.m. Iqbal Putli of Meerut —(a) Thumri, (b) Bhajan (c) Naat, (d) Ghazal.

8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Acting" by Prof. M. Mujeeb.

8-45 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Thumri and Maud.

9-5 p.m. Iqbal Putli of Meerut. Thumri and Ghazal.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.

9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) "Parodies on Progress" by K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S.

10-0 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Ghazal.

10-10 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. "Soz-i-Furqut".

10-20 p.m. Iqbal Putli of Meerut:—(a) Ghazals, (b) Dadra, (c) Naat, (d) Thumri.

LAHORE SURPRISE FOR AMBEDKAR

The fact that the Jat-Pat-Todak Mandal, Lahore which invited Dr. Ambedkar to preside over its annual session in the middle of May has eventually cancelled the session because of Dr. Ambedkar's uncompromising attack on the Hindu Caste System in his Presidential Address, a copy of which was sent to the Reception Committee and has intimated the same to Dr. Ambedkar is revealed by Dr. Ambedkar to-day in the course of a statement to the Associated Press.

He says "in December, 1935 the Jat-Pat-Todak Mandal invited me to preside over its annual Conference. The Conference was to be held at Lahore, the Headquarters of the Mandal, in Easter last but was subsequently postponed to the middle of May, 1936.

"I was not willing to accept the Presidentship as the Jat-Pat-Todak Mandal is a body of Caste Hindu social reformers, who I felt would not be prepared to go long with me. But as it is a body whose one and the only aim is to eradicate the caste system. I consented to preside and prepared my address. The Reception Committee speak of the address as 'a wonderful treatise on the caste system, which excels all other treatises so far written and will prove a valuable heritage so to say".

Conference Cancelled

"Notwithstanding this, the Reception Committee of the Mandal gave me notice that the conference to be held under my presidentship has been cancelled as the views contained in the address were unbearable to them. The Committee before resorting to this action put me to terms by asking me to delete certain portions from the body of the address, which, of course, I refused to do.

"As this is probably to first time when the nomination of a person as president is cancelled because of his views, the public must be curious to know what views I have actually expressed in the address and whether the Mandal was right in so unceremoniously asking me to vacate. To satisfy this curiosity, I am placing my address in a pamphlet form under the title Annihilation of Caste" before the public so that whoever cares to know may buy a copy and satisfy his or her curiosity.

Cause For Action

"The pamphlet also contains a preface which gives the correspondence that has passed between me and the Mandal in this behalf and which will explain the reasons that have led to the cancellation of the conference.

"I had requested the Jat-Pat-Todak Mandal to announce in the press the action they had taken against me. More than a fortnight has elapsed and no announcement from the Mandal has appeared in the Press. While it might serve well for the Mandal to keep silent and allow the affair to die out without the public knowing it, I cannot allow this extraordinary conduct of the Mandal to go unnoticed by the public."—A. P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the volunteers after hoisting the National Flag on Sunday morning at the Congress House.

Khadi As Uniform Of Congress Workers

(Continued From Page 14)

one of the Trustees of the All-India Spinners' Association and lastly as the Agent of the A.I.S.A. in U. P.

"Now that you are amidst us, we hope that you will now be in a position to give your best also to the cause of the A.I.S.A. in your capacity as its Agent in U. P.

We take this opportunity of reminding you that this is the second occasion that we have had the privilege of welcoming you to this Bhandar, the last occasion being in connection with the sale of Khadi Hundis, during Gandhi Jayanti in 1933.

"This Bhandar is a charka Sangh institution and has done a lot in popularising the home-spun products in the cities and in helping the people of Bombay to get Khadi-minded. Under the able guidance of Sjt. Vithaldas V. Jerajani, this Bhandar is also looked upon as the relieving centre for overstocks by the other production centres throughout India. And we hope to maintain that position so long as there be any necessity for relieving overstocks.

"The total sale figures from 1920 to date amount to Rs. 49,41,416/-.

NEW PHASE.

"We have only recently entered upon a new phase in the production of Khaddar and that is giving a living wage to the spinners and all other artisans employed in its production. This has naturally meant a corresponding increase in the price of Khaddar but we are confident, and the results have also convincingly proved that the slight increase in prices have in no way affected our sale On the contrary, the mere consciousness that for every yard of khaddar that is bought, the purchaser pays a living wage to the spinner, fulfills the very purpose for which the purchase is made i.e. relieving the distress of "Daridra Narayan". It also makes us, the workers, feel that now this is a cause worthy of our very best efforts.

"We are glad also to let you know that all members of our staff, from the Vyavasthapak to the bale-presser, are spinners and give their quota of yarn every month. Our staff has a weekly holiday—every Monday—and one month's privilege leave after a year's service. Our staff has an eight-hour working day.

OUR HELPERS.

"We think it would be sheer ingratitude on our part if we did not mention here the considerable help we have been receiving from several institutions especially, the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Bhagini Samaj throughout the year and especially at the time of Gandhi Jayanti. I take this opportunity of thanking them for the services they are rendering to the cause."

PANDITJI'S REPLY.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his reply said:

"I thank you for your welcome but I do not know if I am yet an Agent of the A.I.S.A. in U. P. Years of life in jail and my stay outside India have prevented me from doing my bit for Khadi.

"It is a fact that Khadi has gone a long way to relieve the poverty of the country. It is, however, worth considering whether or not, there is any other way to solve this problem. Those who have been looking beyond Khadi to tackle this issue are in no way opposed to Khadi Khadi has played a evry important part in the country's fight for freedom.

HOW FAR IT HELPS.

"But we must take care not to forget the main issue and that is removing the terrible poverty of the country. You have said that you are paying now a living wage to the spinner. I do not know about the other provinces but in my own province I doubt if the extra wage will be all left to the spinner; because the Kisan's income from the land is not the only factor that determines the 'Lagani' he has to pay to the Zamindar. The Kisan's incomes also from other sources determine that and, therefore, it has to be seen that the extra wage paid is left to the spinner.

"A country's wealth does not consist of its hordes of go'd and silver. A country's produce is its wealth and, therefore, the more a country produces the more it adds to its wealth. Machinery helps to increase the produce of a country and I am, therefore, not opposed to machinery as such. Everything has its uses and abuses and it is this misuse of machinery that has to be stopped.

PRESIDENT VISITS KHADI PRINTING AND DYEING WORKS' SHOP

The Trustees of the Girgaon Khadi shop write:

The Congress President, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived at the Khadi shop exactly at 10-40 a.m. (S.T.)

He was welcomed with the following address by the Trustees of the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works' Shop:

"We heartily rejoice in cordially welcoming you, our Congress President, and feel grateful for sparing this hour from your precious time to pay this visit to the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works.

This concern was first established in the year 1929 and declared open by Mahatma Gandhi during the National Week that year.

The Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works' Khadi shop was then the sole property of Mr. Harilal Manmohandas Mehta. But the ideals for which Gandhiji lives have worked miracles by inspiring many to dedicate their life's work to the nation. Happily Mr. Harilal came in the list. He began his life by hawking foreign cloth which wa subsequently reduced to Swadeshi cloth and ultimately converted into pure Khadi. Whether he was able to earn during the course of time has been wholly dedicated to this holy work. A trust of a total capital of about Rs. 13,000/- as an investment has been made and duly registered. The management has been entrusted to the Trust having the only aim of production and the propagation of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

SIX YEARS RECORD.

Thus the last National Week completed 7 years of the concern and the total Khadi sales amount to Rs. 5,07,855/- for these seven years.

Besides, you will be pleased to know that the concern managed works of its own for dyeing and printing upto the last year which enabled us to produce printed and dyed varieties of all sorts for Khadi and to make Khadi more and more popular among the general public. During these six years time the works accomplished Rs.1,13,842/- worth of labour in dyed and printed goods, and the most of this worth could also be evenly distributed among the dyers, printers, colour-workers, craftsmen and other workers. Moreover, about 3,600 varieties and designs were introduced in Khadi and the works was in a position to declare that only fast and multi-colour printing was done here It, however, became impossible for the works to pull on in Bombay simply with the work of printing Khadi alone and hence the works is sold away, retaining this Khadi shop only.

"The prices of most of the Khaddar varieties are raised since March 15 last according to the new revised scheme of the All-India Spinners' Association. Still the retail sales of Khadi in Bombay are not at al affected by this increase in rates; hence it can be ascertained that Bombay has attained success in its goal of helping the cause of the A.I.S.A. to pay sufficient wages to the spinners which was hitherto lacking.

TREATMENT OF WORKERS.

"We would like to complete this statement by mentioning that this Khadi Shop observes every Monday as a holiday except one Monday in each three months for stock-taking. Thus 50 days in a year are observed as holidays including festivals. Sales hours are 8½ per day. All the workers of this institution pay a donation of 1,000 yards of cotton yarn for being members of the All-India Spinners' Association.

"We again thank you very much for your kind visit to our shop and pray for your blessings in our efforts."

After having a look at the dyed and printed varieties in the Khadi Shop, he made the following note in the Visitors' Book and left the shop amidst loud cheers:

"I hope this Bhandar will work with success and Khadi will be popularised through it."

CONGRESS WORK IN SIND

Election Campaign To Be Launched Soon

KARACHI, May 17.

The Congress programme and the forthcoming elections under the new constitution engaged the attention of the meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee when it was decided to hold a political conference in July. It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad attended.

A committee of four including Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has been appointed to report on the agrarian programme in terms of the Lucknow resolution. After a lengthy discussion of election campaign all District Congress Committees have been asked to enrol Congress voters and commence work immediately.

The meeting framed rules for increasing the membership of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and elected Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Swami Govindanand and Mr R. K. Sidhva to the A. I. C. C.

Tributes To Ansari.

A public meeting was held this evening at which speakers including Sheikh Abdul Majid and Lala Dunichand (Lahore) paid tribute to Dr. Ansari declaring that he was not only a great physician but also a great promotor of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Lala Dunichand stressed the need for strengthening the Congress in Sind and appealed to the audience to put the Lucknow programme into effect.

Indian Team's "No" To Bradford Mayor's Invitation

LONDON: May 18.

The Indian Cricket Team, which meets Yorkshire at Bradford on June 6th, has declined the invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor for reasons of diet and also because the players are resting as much as possible.

The Lord Mayor's Secretary said, the Manager of the Team wrote explaining that dieting was the most important part of the team's training and that most of the players were vegetarians.—Reuter.

SOCCER PLAYERS FALL OUT

Sequel To Protest Against Referee's Decision

KARACHI, May 18

Four persons were injured and sent to hospital and thirteen were arrested by the police following a clash between two football teams, comprising Makranis and Pathans playing on the Sind Madressah grounds. It is alleged that one member of the Keamari Stars Team was guilty of a "foul", for which he was warned by the Referee. When the player 'fouled' again, he was ordered to leave the ground which he refused to do. A player of the opposing team protested and this led to the clash, in which knives and sticks are reported to have been used. The police rushed to the spot and took the situation in hand. Four knives and a lathi were also seized from the combatants.

A case has been registered under the rioting section.—A.P.

WILL RAIN SPOIL GROUND AT LORD'S?

Indian Team Undismayed

LONDON, May 17

There was rain, to-day, which the Indian cricketers deplore, as the wicket at Lord's is not covered.

The team is not, however, dismayed by the task before them, and feel that their batting strength should be able to make decent reply to the M. C. C.'s score.—Reuter.

The C. P. Government has sanctioned the construction of a second Constables' Training School at Jubbulpore. The school will start from 1st February, 1937.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS SURPRISE

France Leads Britain By 12 Matches To 7

AUTEUIL, May 17

France leads Great Britain by 12 matches to 7 at the end of the second day's lawn tennis duel. The results were:—Perry beat Destremeau 6-3, 6-3. Boussus beat Austin 7-5, 7-5; Borotra and Bernard beat Hughes and Tuckey 6-4, 9-7 —Reuter.

MISRI CHAND WILL COMPETE IN KING'S CUP

First Time An Indian Participates In Famous Race

LONDON, May 18.

Lieutenant Misri Chand has arrived in England on leave, and is busy trying out various types of aeroplanes, with a view to participating in the King's Cup Air Race in July, says "The Daily Telegraph". This is the first time an Indian will participate in the race.—Reuter.

CRICKET PAVILION FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, May 15.

A committee of thirty members has been formed for offering suggestions and collecting subscriptions to supplement the provision of Rs. 15,000 made by the Corporation of Madras for the construction of a pavilion and the laying out of a cricket pitch.

The committee includes the Mayor of Madras, the Commissioner, the Kumararaja of Chettinad, Mr. S. Subramanyam Chetti and Mr. P. M. Balasubramania Mudaliar (representing the Corportion) and 25 others from the public

The first meeting of the Committee will be held under the Presidentship of the Mayor to-morrow at the Ripon Buildings.

The number of clubs having a pavilion and a cricket pitch in the city is a mere handful and with the growing interest in the game, the need for more grounds has been increasingly felt. We earnestly hope the ambition of the Madras Corporation Sports Club, to have a pavilion and cricket pitch of their own will materialise as a result of the allotment of money by the Corporation Council and the labours of the committee.

"BLACK ROOM" AT REGAL

Karloff's Excellent Picture

Karloff is back! And if you don't watch out, you're going to miss Boris Karloff's splendid new offering, "The Black Room," a Columbia picture which opens today at the Regal Theatre. The ace bogey-man of Hollywood brings a new type of fiend to the screen in "The Black Room". Appearing without extensive makeup, Karloff does some fine acting as the murderous Baron de Berghman. Ruling in his castle with a tyrannical hand, the Baron is hated by the peasants. The disappearance of lovely young peasant girls arouses their suspicions, and when they rise in righteous rebellion, the disappearances and consequent murders are traceable to the Baron's grisly Black Room, which is an inspired chamber of horrors, if there ever was one! His demise however, is finally brought about (to audiences' delight) by young Robert Allen, who portrays excellently, a dashing lieutenant. When the Baron tries to win lovely Marian Marsh away from Allen, trouble starts and ends woefully for the titled head. Miss Marsh's performance is fine. Alluring Katherine DeMille is cast importantly as a servant girl who loves the Baron well, but not wisely. Thurston Hall, John Buckler, Henry Kolker, Fredrik Vogeding, Colin Tapley, John Heifer and Torben Meyer are included in the experienced and talented supporting cast. Their performances, as a whole, are flawless. All in all. "The Black Room" under Roy William Neill's masterly direction is grand entertainment for every youngster from eight to eighty!

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works In 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men grow young again and brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 13, 1992
Muslim: Safar 27, 1364
Parsi: Adar 16, 1305
Hightide: 10-48; 22-32
Lowtide: 4-04; 16-42
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 7m.

Public meeting Chowpatty sands, Pundit Jawaharlal to speak, 6-30 p.m.

Public meeting, near Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Pt. Jawaharlal to speak, 9 p.m.

Wednesday, May 20.

Pundit Jawaharlal to speak at Blavatsky Lodge, 6-45 p.m.

Public meeting, Shivaji Park, Pundit Jawaharlal to speak, 9 p.m.

WOMEN'S FREE WELFARE CLINIC

The Mayor of Bombay opens "The Women's Free Welfare Clinic" at No. 3, Parel Building, Hospital Avenue, Parel to-day Tuesday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Admission by cards.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Bohemian Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Annie, Leave the Room" Daily at 8-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"I give My Love". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Katni-Katar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"If You Could only Cook" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Baby Take A Bow." Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"I Live for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Black Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m.
WEST END—"Garib-Parvar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"KAMPOLAM".

The Office Secretary writes:—"The special meeting of the General Body of the Association convened for the purpose of the final settlement of its affairs stands adjourned for the third time to the 24th May, 1936, at 9 p.m."

The REGAL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also Special Film of the SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF CENTRAL BANK!

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

BAI SOONABAI NAWROJI VACHA, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, 2nd Baronate, died at 5-20 p.m. on Monday. Funeral procession will leave Palmlads, Napean Road, to-day Tuesday morning at 8-30 a.m.

BHAGABAT PRABACHAN AT GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Bhakti Vilas Gavastinemi Maharaj, preacher-in-charge of Bombay Gaudiya Math, will deliver a series of Bhagabat Prabachan at Laksminarayan Temple, Madhowbagh, C. P. Tank, to-day (Tuesday), at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) Sweet Kirtans will precede and follow.

COTTON BROKERS' STAFF'S ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT

An address of welcome will be presented to the Congress President, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, by the Cotton Brokers Staff Union at the Marwari Vidyalay Hall to-day Tuesday, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS BOMBAY STUDENTS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, will address the students tomorrow at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall French Bridge Chowpatty, at 6-45 p.m.

HUNT FOR HINDU WITH HYPNOTIC EYES

NICE, (By Air Mail.)

Police on the Riviera are searching for a Hindu who with his hypnotic eyes are causing havoc in various directions. His latest victim is a bank cashier, who handed him over £55 from the till. He did not use any gun, but only his eyes. The cashier told the police that when he demanded the cash, I could not take my eyes away from his and I gave him what he wanted.—United Press.

CAPITOL STILL GOING STRONG! Daily 3 Shows At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The One and only Charlie Chaplin

JOYOUS FUN FEAST with the WORLD'S MATCHLESS COMEDIAN

in UNITED ARTISTS' "Modern Times"

Also "MICKEY'S POLO TEAM"— All-Colour Cartoon!

Also
A SPECIAL FILM TAKEN RECENTLY WHEN
H. E. THE VICEROY
presented two bulls for the use of Agriculturists of Delhi District!

TRIBUTES TO LATE J. A. LALJEE

Standing Committee's Condolence

The Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, at its meeting on Monday, paid glowing tributes to the services rendered by the late Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee, who died on Thursday last.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman of the Committee, referring to the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy said: "The late Mr. Jafferbhoy was a member of the Corporation for the last fifteen years from 1920. He was a member of the Standing Committee for two years and was Chairman for 1933-34. He was a member of the Improvements Committee and was its Chairman from 1930 to 1932. He was also a member of several other Committees of the Corporation and other public bodies. Mr. Jafferbhoy always took a keen interest in civic affairs and strove to the utmost of his ability in the discharge of public duty."

A condolence resolution was passed, all the members standing

Bombay Ban Extended

By an order dated May, 9 the Government of Bombay has extended for a further period of two months from 22nd May 1936, the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, originally promulgated on 22nd May 1932, prohibiting the entry of Hindus and Muhamedans into the Municipal Recreation Ground at Cawasji Patel Tank Road.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

The "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

CINEMA SHOW FOR PRESS MEN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Press Owners' Association one silent cinema film on "How Paper is made in Japan" and one talkie film on "Intertype Machine" will be shown to the Printing Presses of Bombay on Sunday morning the 24th instant at 9-30 o'clock at the West End Cinema, Lamington Road. Admission is by invitation.

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKERS UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay and Kalyan branches of the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union, a Conference of the G.I.P. Railway workers will be held to-day Tuesday at 7-30 p.m. at Nappoo Hall, Matunga. Mr. Rajani Mukarji, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress will preside. Questions such as retrenchment in Railways encroachment on the workers right etc. will be considered by the Conference.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Halizones" arrived at Suez on the 14th evening Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbride" left Liverpool on 15th evening. Steamer "Clan Murdoch" arrived at Suez on Friday evening May 15th. Steamer "Clan Macindoe" left Liverpool on Saturday morning May 16.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "China Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th May, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 20th May.

MARWARI-SAMMELAN'S ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT

A Welcome Address to Rastrapati Jawahirlal Nehru.

Under the joint auspices of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, the Grain and Seeds Brokers Association, the Bombay Grain and Seeds Association Ltd., the Marwadi Sammelan, a welcome address will be presented to the Congress President, Pt. Jawaharlalji Nehru, to-day Tuesday the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Marwari Vidhyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Raja Bahadur Govindlalji Sahib presiding.

ALL INDIA PRESS WORKERS' FEDERATION

The Executive Committees meeting of the All-India Press Workers' Federation will be held on the 19th May 1936 at Bombay at 9-30 a.m. in the office of the Lal Bawata Press Kamgar Union, Contractor's building. The president and the general secy. of the federation comrades K. V. Ramannah and Manikam from Benares and Madras respectively have already here. By the evening of 18th more members are expected to arrive.

Com. Javahar Lal Nehru will be accorded welcome by the federation at 8 a.m. on the 18th May in the office of the Lal Bavata Press Kamgar Union, Bombay.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of April 1936 the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,084; among them the number of new admission was 317

A. I. MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Shrimant Rajesaheb of Jath will preside over the 23rd session of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference to be held in the third week of this month at Mahad. (District Kolaba).

Congress Socialist Party

The Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party will give a Tea Party to the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to-day (Tuesday) 19th inst. at 3-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

To-day (Tuesday.)

8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Visit to Hindu Rescue Home at Matunga.
9 a.m. (S.T.): Visit to Congress Free Hospital.
4 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of addresses by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Hindustan Native Merchants' Association, the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, the Marwari Sammelan, the Bombay Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.
5 p.m. (S.T.): Visit to the Servants of India Society,
6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting on Chaupatty Sands, Mrs. Naidu presiding.
9 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Matunga, near Nappoo Hall, in the open maidan.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

4 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of addresses by the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-goods Merchants' Association, at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road.
6-45 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Blavatsky Lodge (Students' Brotherhood and Muslim Students' Union.)
9 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar.

the reformed Bombay Legislative vious financial year, i.e. in 1934-35.

Well-Known Coal Merchant Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Manilal Jugaldas, the leading Coal Merchant and director of Chunilal Manilal Ltd. expired at 12-15 a.m. to-day at Cambay by heart failure leaving 5 sons 4 daughters, his widow and old mother. He was well-known for his charities and donated Rs. 50,000 to Benares, Hindu University, built a Gymkhana and a library at Cambay.

LIGHTING IN SUBURBS

Protest Meeting Of The Tax Payers Of Vile Parle

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Monday.

A representative gathering of the tax-payers of Vile Parle met together at the Gokalibai School premises when Sjt. Jagmohandas Kapadia, the Secretary of the Shareholders' Association, occupied the chair. The convener of the meeting Mr. I. M. Oza, drew attention to the building question of the suburb, viz., the Street lighting and said that the vascilating and hesitating attitude of the Municipality was most deplorable. For in spite of the repeated emphasis that the several meetings of the tax-payers had laid on the question the Municipality was still indecisive in its attitude on Street lighting. Nobody amongst the Councillors is coming forward and defending the Company against the excessive rates that they are charging a public institution. But some amongst them are putting forward a plea that patromaxes will cause inconvenience to the public.

Sjt. Ramnikrai Mehta, thereupon, proposed a resolution that the municipality be asked to terminate the contract with Bombay Sub-Electric Supply Company and proceed with their petromax scheme as decided in their meeting of the 3rd inst. They should not bring in the pretext of the inconvenience to the public.

Sjt. A B. Oza supported the proposal which was carried unanimously.

The president was authorised to send the copies of the resolution to the President, V. P. Municipality and the Collector, Suburban District.

ANSARI LIVED AND DIED FOR UNITED INDIA

"Ansari Day" was observed at a public meeting at Sion under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee on Sunday evening.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami who presided, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. Ansari who, he said, had lived and died for a United India and her freedom. Dr. Ansari was the embodiment of all that was noble in Indian culture and patriotism. He commanded respect even of his opponents. His single-minded devotion to exterminate communal quarrels from India polity would inspire generations to strive for national solidarity.

The communal problem was the creation of vested interests and the late Dr. Ansari was fully aware that the problem could be solved only when economic issues were brought to forefront. The quarrel over jobs and seats in the legislatures had no bearing with the life of the Hindu Muslim masses.

Mr. L. V. Kondaye also paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late Dr. Ansari. He said that though Dr. Ansari was no more with them physically his life work would shine as an inspiration for them all to see that India stood united in the struggle for freedom.

EXCITEMENT IN VILE PARLE CIVIC BOARD

Members Of Lighting Committee Threaten Resignation

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, May 18

A special general meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board was held on Sunday when Mr. G. R. Desai presided. Mr. Shroff, the chairman of the lighting committee moved that the meeting be adjourned to consider the question of the street lighting contract which was urgent.

It may be recalled a couple of weeks ago the Municipality had written to the Suburban Electric Supply Co., to extend the period of the lighting contract to December 1936 at a flat rate of as. 3/6 per unit, or at a rate to be fixed by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who had been appointed by the Municipality to work as an arbitrator. The company had replied to this letter that it was not willing to submit to such arbitration and that it would stick to its previous offer which works out at about as 5/7 per unit. This reply was found very unsatisfactory by the lighting committee and so, as per previous resolution of the General Board "To push through" the scheme of lighting by petrolmax lamps the lighting committee had recommended the giving over the contract of lighting by Petromax lights to the National Engineering Co., Ltd.

HEATED DEBATE

Mr. Kalbag, Mr. Pardhi and some of the members were unwilling to sever the connections with the company and so they suggested that the proposal may be kept waiting for a period of 4 weeks. The lighting committee saw no utility in delaying the scheme further and was convinced that it was futile to approach the Suburban Electric Co. any more and so they suggested an immediate voting on the problem. There was a 'pitched battle' of heated words on both the sides and the president had to give his written ruling on point of orders raised four times during the debate. When the party could not succeed in getting the proposal adjourned for 4 weeks it tried to postpone it for a week by moving an adjournment of the meeting. At this move there was tense excitement and the members of the lighting committee threatened the board with resignation. The chairman thought that unity was greatly desirable and so with the consent of all he adjourned the consideration of the proposal for a week.

SIKHS AND CONGRESS PRESIDENT

An address of welcome on behalf of the Gurdwara Sikh Sangh, was presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Rambaug, C. P. Tank, Bombay on Sunday night.

Pandit Jawaharlal made a brief reply thanking the Sikh community for their assurance to stand by him in the fight for freedom.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Sunday I happened to do a lot of motoring in the midst of the suburbs and what came to my notice most was the deplorable condition of some of the roads.

In Santa Cruz most of the roads are asphalt roads, but in Khar the roads are in a most deplorable condition and during the moonsoon the condition will become worst.

Then that linking road at Khar, which was originally designed to link Bandra with Khar and Khar with Santa Cruz and onward to Juhu. What about it? Is this road to remain unfinished?

I then motored Juhu wards and as I was on the Juhu road I noticed that the large crowds that used this road in the burning noon day sun would be greatly realised if shady trees were planted along it. Is it not a wise suggestion?

THOSE SLOT-MACHINES

Dear Suburban Man, writes a correspondent: "Now that those slot machines have completely disappeared from the suburbs the restaurants and stores have again become places of public refreshments and rest houses. In short the untold noise and nuisance that were caused by the large crowds that used to flock round these machines no more exist. What I want to bring to your notice is that in Bombay these machines are allowed for use by licence-holders and I am told that th's system is shortly to come in force in the suburbs, which would again be a nuisance to the public. Can not anything be done about it?"

I have keenly watched these machines in various restaurants and stores and I appeal to the Collector to watch these machines closely before such licences are granted in the suburbs.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Crowds Everywhere

Crowds first collected on Friday morning when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Bombay. From the Victoria Terminus Station to Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, it was one mass of humanity. In the evening the same day, were collected thousands of men and women at Azad Maidan and the whole area was covered with a cloud of dust rising from the thousands of trampling feet of people who could not sit, because they were too anxious to hear what Panditji said, and the loud speakers did not speak loud enough to reach every one in the crowd. Earlier in the afternoon, the Pandit gave an interview to a large number of pressmen, and the drawing room in which they had the interview was crowded. At 10 o'clock the same night Panditji addressed the Indian Progressive Party at the Green's Hotel, and the members of the Party attended in full strength besides a number of Europeans in Bombay. During the rest of the time at his disposal, Panditji met a number of persons, who visited him at his residence and paid visits to old friends. Thus was a crowded programme begun in the city, and on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Pandit had quite a busy time. If one observed whether Panditji could race with time to fulfil the engagements, which constituted, in fact, a whirl-wind programme, one could say that during these three days, he fulfilled them with a punctuality that ought to be a lesson to many a prominent Indian.

A Heavy Programme

But to come back to the crowds, on Saturday, Panditji spent two hours with the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress, at Parel, in informal discussion of the problems of Labour movement in India. And all the while huge crowds consisting mainly of workers of the mill area waited outside in the hot sun, to have a 'darshan' of the Pandit. At noon at his residence, he was busy meeting representatives, over the Broach workers' (sweepers) strike, which was an unfortunate development. In the afternoon Panditji drove to the People's Jinnah Hall and met the Congress workers in the city for over two hours discussing with them the problems of workers in carrying on the work of the Congress in the city. In the evening he addressed a mammoth gathering at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on relation of States' subjects and the Indian National Congress. And at night he drove to Vile-Parle and talked to the suburban audience and came back to the city to rest for the night, only to fulfil an even more crowded programme on Sunday. In fact it was the heaviest programme on any day of his stay in the city. Besides being a holiday, that day was held the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to attend which Panditji particularly came down from Allahabad. The day's engagements started with hoisting the National Flag over the Congress House, where along with him, the President of the Indian National Congress, hundreds saluted the tri-colour flag. From there he went to the West End Theatre, where he spoke to an enlightened audience who paid to listen to him, some of them rather heavily. In that West End Theatre, the Press was, of course, at the East End! The owner of the theatre was good enough to place it at the disposal of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, free of charge. So was the loud-speaker provided by the Chicago Radio Telephone Company. The Congress Socialists themselves were not selfish. They made the best arrangements possible in the circumstances, and besides had a loud-speaker installed on the top of the Chicago-Radio lorry standing on the Lamington Road. That meeting was thrilling; as Panditji spoke, one felt cut off from the unrelieved gloom of the stark realities of present-day Indian life, and wandered in a dream-land, in a sort of paradise on earth, which had hitherto been rendered hideous, though a faulty economic order. After nearly two hours, the audience swarmed out of the theatre. They came back to reality. At 2 p.m. Panditji was back again in the premises of the Congress House, to meet the Congress Socialists to hear of their domestic tale. Before that, however, he met the officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and listened to the difficulties experienced by them in their activities. At 3-30 p.m. Panditji presided at a General Conference of representatives of various political parties, to discuss with them the question of forming the Civil Liberties Union, and at this meeting a provisional committee was formed to go into the question. Immediately after that, Pandit Jawaharlal attended a reception arranged in his honour by the Nationalist Harijans in Bombay, and partook of the refreshments given there. At 6 p.m., he was at the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, and gave the workers valuable advice regarding their duty to the country and the nationalist movmeent. He was there till about 8-30 attended a reception given by the Gurdwara Sikh Sangh at C. P. Tank, and then drove home for a hurried meal,.

At 9-30, he was again at Mandvi to address another huge meeting held to observe the Dr. Ansari Day, which was observed throughout the country on Sunday, in memory of the great patriot and Congress leader.

At 10-30, Panditji addressed the meeting of Muslims held under the auspices of the Young Muslim Brotherhood, at Bhandari Street, and the programme for the day ended. On Monday, in the morning, he went to Bandra to address another meeting in the suburbs, and on the way back visited the National Gramophone Company at Wadala. He went round the Khadi Bhandars in the afternoon and called at the Bullion Exchange where the members presented him with a purse of Rs. 1,500. He addressed a ladies' meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall and drove again to the Trade Union Congress session. In the night three meetings were arranged at Bhuleshwar, Colaba and Madanpura. Everywhere crowds greeted him and such crowds eager to listen to him were not seen in Bombay for sometime past. He has still a busy programme before him, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Call To National Guards

All the members of the Bombay National Guards are asked to be present at the Congress House at 6 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in their uniform for taking a group photo.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1936

PRESIDENT'S SUCCESS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has succeeded remarkably in clarifying the fundamental principles of Socialism by his many speeches on the subject. We shall comment on his speech at Tambakata on another occasion. But in that he made it clear that the Congress had come to no decision about Socialism and that those who raised the bagey of Socialism were those who were not prepared to co-operate with the Congress in its struggle for freedom. Even the "Times of India" feels constrained to observe: "Few will quarrel with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's belief in Socialism; the question is one of degree. Compared with Victorian England the England of to-day is in many respects a Socialist country simply because of the liberal trend of legislation in the last half century." There is in these lines an unconscious tribute to the liberal character of the principles of Socialism. But the possibilities of sound Socialism are far from being exhausted in England, and India now lags far behind Britain, though even in ancient times our numerous village communities were clearly of a Socialist character. Further progress in Socialism is inevitable in Britain and in India, as elsewhere. And all will agree that the best way to avert a revolution is to speed up peaceful evolution.

No Importation

Our contemporary proceeds to say: "This country has no need to import its ideas from Moscow or to hug theories which are not put into practice elsewhere. Each country must develop the brand of government best suited to the genius of its people. Has India no political philosophy to draw upon for her future guidance?' There is much truth in these observations. We no more need to import ideas from Moscow than wee need to import constitution from London. But certain theories apply to the whole world, though they may be adapted by each country to its requirements according to its own national genius. That is precisely why the Congress demands a Constituent Assembly so that India may devise her own form of Government and determine her own social order according to genius of her people.

Civil Liberties

Pandit Jawaharlal has also succeeded remarkably in making a beginning with his plan of Civil Liberties Union. Almost all those that were present at the conference convened on Sunday to consider the plan approved of it generally. And a thoroughly representative committee has been formed to formulate the aims and objects of a provincial Union. It is to be hoped that the committee will proceed with its work without any avoidable delay. The difficulties pointed out by some at the conference are real but not insurmountable. The need for a body to safeguard civil liberties being admitted, such a body must be started, difficulties notwithstanding, and so long as its work is proposed to be done on thoroughly constitutional lines, there is no reason why even Moderates should not work on it unless it is their creed to do nothing that may displease Government. Not the least promising feature of the Union is that united wrok in this sphere may spread to more national activities without any prejudice to one's party principles.

Il Duce And His Protege

News from Europe is rather confusing. Austria now holds the centre of the stage and the new change in the ministry is generally expected to have a far-reaching results. The elimination of Prince Starhemberg, who was a confirmed pro-Italian, from the Cabinet is significant and it is equally natural that the Prince should have taken the first opportunity to visit his friend, Il Duce. According to an earlier message Italy "was bewildered by the news as Prince Starhemburg was regarded as the leader of the pro-Italian opinion." This would have been only too natural since Signor Mussolini is very anxious, indeed, at the moment to retain the friendship of as many countries as possible while the reconstruction of the Austrian Cabinet is clearly an anti-Fascist victory. Both the countries, however, seem to be anxious not to let their relations be further strained owing to the recent developments and transparently hypocritical diplomatic communications have been exchanged confirming their allegiance to the Rome protocols.

A vague telegram from Vienna, subsequently contradicted, even went so far as to say that Austria had accepted the Italian annexation of Abyssinia. But in the absence of further confirmation it is difficult to believe that the Schuschnigg Cabinet should come down to the very position that Starhemberg wished to adopt and which is stated to have cost him his office. The exit of the Fascist Prince means at least a definite blow to the growth of Fascism in Austria. The Prince, meanwhile, is in consultation with Mussolini. And despite his greetings to Dr. Schuschnigg it is unlikely that Il Duce would accept the defeat of his protege as final. The world would undoubtedly give a lot to know what conversations are proceeding between the two.

Sir M. Ramchandra Rao

Indian public life in general and the Indian States' People in particular have sustained a great loss by the death of Sir M. Ramchandra Rao. He was one of the foremost amongst these few public men in India who take an intimate interest in the well-being and advancement of the subjects of Indian States. His death coming, so soon after that of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, creates a gap which will be difficult to fill. Though Sir Moncherla was during the last many years known as a prominent Liberal leader, he was, early in his career, actively connected with the Indian National Congress. One of the most experienced parliamentarians in India, he proved himself in the Madras Legislative Council, a successful leader of the Opposition, and while in the Legislative Assembly he was also appointed a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee. During latter years Sir M. Ramchandra Rao paid special attention to the problem of agricultural indebtedness, and founded the Madras Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. He had also been on the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India since its inception as a representative of Co-operative institutions. Though his sympathies were thus very wide, and though he laboured in many fields, he usually avoided the lime-light. His work was sincere, solid and silent. One of the outstanding representatives of the older school of Indian public men has passed away with the death of Sir M. Ramchandra Rao.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

According to the "Lancet" (a London medical journal), there has been of late a great increase in the habit of taking snuff. Fleet Street, as everybody knows, is the last, or nearly the last remaining haunt of snuff taking. There, however, it is used in composing rooms and elsewhere as a substitute for tobacco; the new generation of snuff takers, if the "Lancet" is to be believed, uses it as a means of keeping off colds. That, it no doubt does, but snuffing is a dirty habit, and can never be made anything else. A friend who was partly brought up by monks got quite a liking for snuff in their company but the big red bandanna handkerchiefs and brown-stained habits of the monks, confesses our friend in a local newspaper, convinced him that the practice was not one that would be tolerated nowadays in polite society.

He has come to the conclusion that Britishers are an inventive race. As such they should go armed with some more specialised and thrifty apparatus for conveying snuff to the nose than the human thumb. "You would see the ladies going about sniffing," he adds, "at what looked like a rose or a bunch of violets, but was really an efficient snuff squirt. The snuff would, of course, be bleached, or perhaps sold in colours to match the costumes of its users."

* * * *

One June 30 the municipality of Singapore will take the most difficult census of any city in the Empire. Several thousand of the population live in boats. These sampan-dwellers are to be found at home only at night. They are not yet sufficiently inured to the law to relish a nocturnal visit of the census officers.

The officers will therefore be accompanied by policemen. They will make their approach in boats with muffled oars, and the census papers will be filled in by the light of an electric torch. Chinatown will cause similar difficulties. Here there is one person to every four square feet, and here, too, there are few people at home before midnight.

Singapore's first census, taken in 1820, at Sir Stamford Raffles's request, showed a total population of 5347. European settlers numbered nine and Chinese 1159. The 1931 census showed a total population of 446,047, including 6231 Europeans. There is little doubt that the new census will give a return exceeding the half-million mark. Of these the vast majority will be Chinese. Many of them are Straitsborn, and some speak no Chinese. The European population is now estimated at nearly 14,000. The increase is largely the result of the Singapore Base scheme and of the strengthening of the British troops by additional battalions and by detachments of engineers, gunners, and airmen.

* * * *

The Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy which the King of Italy has awarded to Signor Mussolini was bestowed on him at the weekly audience which the King grants the Duce. This audience takes place at the Quirinal regularly every Thursday morning. The King, of course, receives the Duce in audience at any other time should affairs demand it. The Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy is the highest Italian military order. It has fewer than half-a-dozen living holders. One of these is Marshal Badoglio. It is awarded only for actual leadership of a campaign.

It is no secret in Italian circles that the Duce has throughout directed the strategy of the campaign in Abyssinia, on occasions even overruling the opinion of Marshal Badoglio. The bestowal of the Order fills up the one remaining gap in the Duce's list of honours. The chief of these has been his membership of the Order of the Annunziata, the Italian Garter and O.M. combined, members of which are "cousins" of the King.

* * * *

Claim for £1,500 damages against five mice has been made by a Paris woman, who alleges that the animals caused her to undergo an unnecessary operation.

The mice were used in a laboratory for disease tests, and, according to their reaction after certain injections, operations were decided on. The woman states that after tests, the mice indicated that she would have to undergo an operation, which was performed. Later, doctors stated that the operation was entirely unnecessary.

* * * *

London is threatened with a first-class ballet war shorfly. Two renowned dancing troupes will struggle in public for Londoners'

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6.)

Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill

A Critical Review

By JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA IV.

The existing Act does not contain provisions in respect of (1) retirement and re-election of directors, (2) polls and proxies. (3) inspection of accounts and documents, (4) contents of profit and loss accounts, (5) notices to be given by the company to its shareholders and several other matters. Whilst it is true that all these matters are governed by the Articles of Association of individual companies, it must be remembered that except in a limited number of instances the existing Act makes no attempt at regulating the provisions contained in the Articles on lines which may be considered to be fair and reasonable. To put it briefly, it is generally left to the company promoter to introduce in the Articles of Association of his company such provisions as he likes irrespective of whether they are fair and reasonable. This practice has opened a door to grave abuses inasmuch as in a great many cases company promoters have succeeded in introducing in the Articles of Association provisions designed to curtail seriously the rights and powers of shareholders. It is, therefore, a matter for sincere congratulation that by Clause 7 of the Bill Government have made an attempt to bring under legislative control the general power of the company promoter to frame the Articles of Association of his company according to his sweet will. The clause enacts that the Articles of Association of every company should contain regulations identical with or to the same effects as regulations Nos. 56, 66, 78 to 82, 105, 107 and 112 to 116 contained in the Table A to existing Act. In other words the adoption of these regulations has been made compulsory so that at any rate in respect of the matters aforesaid to which these regulations relate, as I shall presently show, it will no longer be open to any company promoter to resort to unfair manipulations in respect of his company's Articles of Association as is sometimes being under the existing practice.

Polls And Proxies

Regulation No. 56 provides that a poll can be demanded by at least three members present at the meeting. The adoption of this regulation will, therefore, have the effect of making ineffective those provisions in the Articles of Association which require more than three members to demand a poll coupled in some cases with a further condition requiring the applicants for poll to hold a certain proportion of the company's capital.

Regulation No. 66 provides for the period within which proxies are to be deposited in the company's office. The adoption of this regulation will have the effect of nullifying provisions in the Articles of Association which lay down unreasonably long periods for the lodging of proxies.

Rotation Of Directors

Regulations Nos. 78 to 82 deal with rotation of directors. They provide 'inter alia' that all the directors should retire at the first ordinary meeting, that at every subsequent meeting one-third of the directors should retire and that the shareholders present at the meeting could appoint any person in place of the retiring director. The adoption of these regulations will have the effect of making ineffective a series of juggleries which some company promoters have resorted to at the expense of the investor. It will set right those provisions in the Articles of Association which provide for unreasonably long periods of retirement, which fix the proportion of retiring directors at a small figure or which lay down various stringent conditions of nominating a new candidate in place of the retiring director. I would cite a few concrete instances to illustrate the character of the methods resorted to. Although it is a well-established practice that shareholders can nominate any person in place of the retiring director, I find that in a group of companies under the agency of the Birlas, a clause has been inserted in the Articles of Association providing that a person other than a retiring director would not be eligible for election unless his name was "approved by the directors." This is a clear denial of the recognised rights of shareholders, small as it is, to appoint a man of their choice in place of the retiring director. The Articles of Association of the British India Corporation of Cawnpore contain a provision to the effect that if a new candidate is to be nominated in place of the retiring director not less than three weeks' notice should be given to the company and that such notice should be supported by not fewer than two other members holding in the aggregate at least Rs. 1 lac in the paid up capital of the company. Such stringent conditions are designed to set at naught the recognised right of shareholders to nominate a new candidate in place of the one retiring by rotation. I have referred to these two instances only just to illustrate the necessity of the change proposed by the compulsory application of regulations Nos. 78 to 82.

Inspection Of Accounts

Regulation No. 105 provides that no member shall have any right of inspecting any accounts or documents of the company "except as conferred by law or authorised by the directors or by the company in general meeting." The Regulation thus confers upon shareholders the right

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 2)

Frankly Speaking

BOLIVIAN COUP

Sudden coups, bloody as well as bloodless, are no novelty in South American States where frequent change in the personnel of the Governments is their only consistent feature. But the latest revolution in Bolivia promises to be an event of some importance inasmuch as the present Government have pledged themselves to a policy of peace and non-aggression. The prolonged war with Paraguay over the Chaco territory has been a positive menace to the security and prosperity of the South American people and the waste of national wealth by both the countries over armaments and the war has been enormous. It is, therefore, a good beginning that the new Bolivian Government have made by denouncing the former Government and capitalists for the Chaco war and promising to follow a pacifist and Socialist policy. If they are successful in vindicating their promises they will have done a distinct service to their country and to the peace of the world.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

We are glad to note that the proposal to form an organisation for foregn propaganda which was passed at the Lucknow Congress session has already taken concrete shape, thanks to the "drive" of the President. The Working Committee has set aside a sum of Rs. 2,000—out of an anonymous donation of rupees ten thousand that was recently received,—for founding a foreign department of the A. I. C.C. which will be in charge of Dr. Ashraf. We are quite confident that actual propaganda work will be speedily taken in hand, and contacts established with foreign organisations which are sympathetic towards India. In this connection, we wish that the unfortnate stalemate which has arisen over the bequest of Rs. 1 lac left by the late Vithalbhai Patel for foreign propaganda is finally solved soon, and that the sum is made immediately available for undertaking a wide and concerted educative campaign abroad.

WORST APPROACH.

Very great resentment is being caused throughout the country by the way the various Provincial Governments have started preparing the electoral rolls for the reformed legislatures. In Bombay the B.P.C.C. has already taken occasion publicly to protest against the various vagaries noticeable in the local electoral machinery, but the Madras Government's order requiring all voters,—including even those who are literate,—for the Madras Legislative Assembly, to present their application forms personally to the officer concerned will be hard to beat for sheer unreasonableness. It is difficult to believe that the Government lack the necessary imagination to realise that this amounts to a virtual disenfranchisement of a large number of voters, who are either too careless or too busy to wait upon the officers concerned. In fact the procedure adopted is not only against the spirit of the new Government of India Act, as Mr. Satyamurti has pointed out, but it also amounts to a blatant gerrymandering. We would warn Government that the methods that are being at present followed in the preparation of the electoral lists constitute the worst approach to what is hailed as the New Era.

"ANNIHILATION OF CASTE."

In the course of a statement to the press Dr. Ambedkar says that the Jat-Pat-Torak (Anti-caste) Mandal, over whose annual conference he had consented to preside, has cancelled the entire conference merely because the Mandal took exception to some passages in the presidential address. If the facts are as stated and there was no other reason for cancelling the conference, the Mandal has acted in an irresponsible manner, particularly because it is stated to have described the presidential address as a whole as "a wonderful treatise on the caste system which excels all other treatises so far written and will prove a valuable heritage." The Mandal owes an explanation to Dr. Ambedkar and to the public. Meanwhile we are glad the Doctor proposes to publish his undelivered address in a pamphlet from under the title "Annihilation of Caste". If the pamphlet hastens the annihilation of caste to any appreciable extent, he will have done a service to Hinduism.

"Jawaharlal Ideal Speaker Into The Mike"

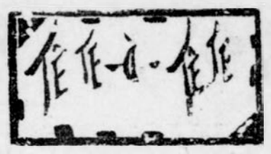
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The other day a letter appeared in the press complaining of public speakers at the Parliament of Religions, and elsewhere, swaying aside from side to sde and failing to speak into the microphone, so much so, the major portion of their respective speeches as well the trend of their speeches was lost to the audience. Further, decency permits one to remind a speaker to speak into the mike just one or two times only.

The other day at the Chowpatty Subash Day meeting I saw, among other speakers, Mrs. Maniben Kara slowly turning round and round, thus actually speaking into the microphone only once in every one of her circles. Of course, the speakers cannot be blamed. It is not at every meeting they address that these experienced speakers address the microphone as a matter of course. But it is only at a very few, large, well-organised meetings that they have to do so. Hence, accustomed as they are to speak in free oratorical style, they find it rather difficult to control themselves and go on addressing a strip of iron plate with the words of some Radio Company for a long time, accustomed as they are, to address the up-turned faces of the members of the audience.

Heerein Pandit Jawaharlal is a perfect example to any speaker who has to speak into the radio. He holds continuously, right from beginning to finish, the stem of the standard of the mike just below the mike itself and focusses his attention throughout his speech on the mike, thus ensuring his speaking into the mike alone. I hope our speakers will note this and hereafter not create annoyance and disgust among their audience, by the failing to speak into the mike.—Yours etc.,

RADHA,
Cartoonist.



A colleague who was keeping Count of "Pioneer" canards about Congress that have been exposed, informs us that he has now given up the attempt.

* * * *

A press message states that Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, will not proceed on leave this summer.

Evidently he has been more than refreshed by his recent visit to the Andamans paradise.

* * * *

This is how a writer in Bori Bunder Minor hands over the text-book kind of "Blessings of British Raj" dope to its readers—

"Great Britain is the mightiest, the best governed and the most advanced empire in the history of the human race. It is the most outsanding stabilizing factor in the world. It has its own League of Nations. The British Commonwealth is a league of nations, the most stable and secure combination of States in existence."

Don't shout "Question!", "Question." After all what has been said does not amount to much knowing as we do what Empires and Leagues of Nations are like.

* * * *

Major F. C. C. Yeats Brown, D. F. C., ex-soldier, author of "Bengal Lancer," gentleman-at-large and at the moment regaling British newspapers with his impressions of India says in a recent article that if Indian "politians were given a free hand they would betray India's freedom with the kiss of anarchy" and concludes that "the British element is necessary to maintain law and order."

And to ensure his pension, of course!

* * * *

"Communal tension," he says, "is on the increase" and, then a few sentences later "I think the political situation is far better than it was fourteen years ago.

Read over the above extracts again and you would get a glimpse into the working of an imperialist's mind.

* * * *

"An Indian Observer"—the Statesman's version of the Bori Bunder "Indian Nationalist"—says that "Political India never had a poorer opinion of the League of Nations than she has now," and adds, "Not only Italy but the major members of the League should note the manner in which the 'Abyssinia Day' has been celebrated throughout India."

Which is all very well, indeed. But other "days" than Abyssinia have been observed in India—Bose Day, for instance. Wouldn't the "Indian Observer" recommend that the manner in which it was celebrated throughout India should be noted by Britain?

Perhaps our confrere would—but in an altogether different way!

* * * *

QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Will an "Errata" appear in this morning's issue of the "Times of India"?

* * * *

In a rash moment, our confrere has said things which cannot but astound one who is acquainted with its time-honoured policy. We refer, of course, to the latter portion of its leading article on President Jawaharlal's Socialism published in its issue of Monday morning.

* * * *

To quote a few of the more "incriminating" passages—

(1) "Few will quarrel with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's belief in Socialism; the question is one of degree."

(2) "Each country must develop the brand of Government best suited to the genius of its people."

(3) "Has India no political philosophy to draw upon for her future guidance?"

(4) "These reforms are not all we wish....."

* * * *

If these words mean what they do in ordinary language, our confrere is committed to

(1) Introduction of mild Socialism in India,

(2) the idea of the Constituent Assembly,

(3) the Indian conception of Swaraj and non-violence, and

(4) a criticism of the Reforms scheme.

An Errata is definitely indicated—unless there is a catch somewhere! As there is. (No prizes offered for an all-correct reply).

* * * *

How to remain beautiful though hot?'

—Women's page article.

By giving "him" the cold shoulder, of course.

BOLIVIAN GOVT. OVERTHROWN

A Bloodless Revolution

German Lieut.-Col. Assumes Leadership

TORO FOR PRESIDENTIAL "GADI"?

LONDON, May 18.

Gen. Lapaze's army has bloodlessly overthrown the Bolivian Government and established a new Government under the leadership of a German Lieut. Colonel Busch while Colonel Toro who is still stationed in Chaco will be installed as President to-morrow.

Both the progressive parties support the new Government which is expected to adopt a Socialistic policy.

A manifesto has been issued stating that public order and safety have been completely restored and denouncing the former Government and capitalists for disasters and the Chaco War.—Reuter.

China To Remove Restriction On Silver

America Will Extend Credit If Policy Advocated By Treasury Is Adopted

SHANGHAI: May 18.

The decision to mint new coins and to remove the restriction on the use of Silver in arts and industry, is regarded in some financial circles as measures intended to further America's desire for greater commercial use of the white metal, in return for which America will extend credit to China.

Hence the Chinese Government is enabled to increase the gold foreign exchange and portions of the note issue reserve, presumably, at the expense of silver, which would be mortgaged to America as security for credit, but would remain in American banks at Shanghai.—Reuter.

TENSE SITUATION IN HOLY CITY

Three Jews Murdered While Leaving Cinema

JERUSALEM, May 17.

The Cameron Highlanders have been ordered to march through the main streets of the city owing to the tense situation following the murder of three Jews, who were shot by an Arab, while leaving a cinema.

The Jewish population have been terrorised by the recent happenings. Government's measures to ensure order include the proclamation of curfew between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. while the roads are guarded by soldiers and police and pedestrians are searched.

Serious damage has been caused by incendiaries at Haifa.—Reuter.

CONVERSION OF JEWS TO CHRISTIANITY

Nazi Drive Against Society Fails

BERLIN, May 17.

A new drive has begun against the Society for spreading the Christian Faith among the Jews, but the Society has hitherto refused to comply with the Police President's request to dissolve itself. Meanwhile, the struggle in the German Evangelical Church continues.

It is alleged that the Nazi party organisation with the approval of Herr Kerrl, Minister for Church Affairs, is attempting to interfere with internal church affairs as well as religious instruction to school children.

A number of pastors have recently been expelled from parishes for disobeying the orders of the church authorities. —Reuter.

SUEZ TRANSIT DUES ON SHIPS REDUCED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 18.

The Suez Canal Company has reduced transit dues for loaded vessels to 7 shilling 34 1/6th Egyptian Piastres from 1st July. This is six pence lower than at present.

The dues for ships in ballast will be half the amount as heretofore.

STARHEMBERG'S VISIT TO ROME

Austrian Politics Believed To Have Been Discussed With Duce

ROME, May 17.

While authoritative circles insist that Prince Starhemberg's visit to S'gnor Mussolini is purely of a private character, there is little doubt that Austrian internal affairs were discussed.

Circles in close touch with Austrian politics opine that Starhemberg intends to fight for the continuation of the Heimwehr, but is unlikely to do anything for the moment.—Reuter.

ANTI-FRENCH FEELING IN SYRIA

Arabs Determined To Fight Till Last

SYRIA (By Air Mail).

Strong anti-French feeling has been shown recently and has been the cause of grave riots in Damascus and elsewhere in Syria.

The Arab nationalists have again shown that they are determined to fight to the last for their ideals. The French authorities have suppressed the trouble for the time being with severity. A strict censorship was placed on all news and two or three Egyptian papers that published a full account of the occurrences were immediately banned.

The Syrian Premier who is thoroughly pro-French had to leave Damascus and is now in France. At Beirut, the port of Syria, no hotel would give him accommodation and he was forced to spend the few days while waiting for a boat on a French Cruiser.—United Press.

LORD ALLENBY CREMATED

(SPPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 18.

Cremation of Lord Allenby took place at Golders Green in the presence of his daughter-in-law and a few other close relatives. The New Lord Allenby was unable to be present as he is now in Egypt. The sole wreath on the coffin composed of red carnations was sent by the Army Council.

The ashes placed in a casket will to-morrow be laid in the Warriors' Chapel at the Westminster Abbey.

INDIA AND LEAGUE

Satyamurti Gives Notice Of Adjournment For Assembly Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 18.

Notices of adjournment motions have already began to arrive though the Assembly session is to commence only three months hence.

Mr. Satyamurti, as usual, is the first in the field, with two Adjournment Motions one dealing with the recent Government Communique on the future recruitment to I.C.S., and the other raising the subject of India's connection with the League of Nations.

NAZI BAN ON ROTARY CLUBS

Army, Navy And Air Force Members Forbidden From Joining Them

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, May 18.

The Anti-Semitic "Judenkenner", and "Streichers Stuermer" are ceasing publication until after the Olympic games. The former from to-day, the latter after the next issue.

The War Minister has forbidden active members of the army, navy and air-force to belong to Rotary Clubs.

LONDON, May 18.

The deaths have occurred of Sir Philip Ben Greet, the Zionist Leader and Doctor Nahum Sokolow.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S LESSON FOR CONGRESS

Mrs. Laxmipathi Pleads For Acceptance Of Offices

SALEM, May 18.

Council entry being the only programme at present what else can be the immediate deduction therefrom, except acceptance of office, said Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi presiding over the Salem Political Conference to-day. They could take as a parallel the recent Egyptian Elections, where the Wafdists had been returned in large majority resulting in the formation of an all-Wafdist Cabinet with Nahas Pasha as Premier and form a Congress Ministry on the same lines coupled with acceptance of offices. It would be well, she said if they could possibly wreck the Constitution but how to do it, she was at a loss.

She suggested it be by creating deadlocks.—A. P.

Injuries Tell On Indian Players

Indian Team Forced To Follow On

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 18,

In the match between the M. C. C. and Indians the latter were all out for 185.

Indians' first innings lasted 225 minutes. The visitors followed on being 197 runs in arrears.

Hindlekar batted as carefully as in first innings, but Mushtaq Ali was soon out being bowled by Holmes with only 23 on the board.

Amarnath and Hindlekar then became associated. Tea interval was not taken.

Hussain's wound is not serious and it is expected that he will be able to play to-morrow.

Second Venture

Early disaster followed the opening of the Second Innings by India and the team lost 4 wickets for only 58 runs. Naidu was sent back for a duck, while Amarnath was caught at 20. But at the close of the day's play the position improved, being 113 for 5.

The weather was fine and the wicket good when the play was resumed at Lords between the M.C.C. and the All-India team today. Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali Saturday's not outs, had made one and six runs respectively.

The Manager of the Team is very much worried by the teams' injuries. Merchant injured his finger while fielding on Saturday and will be out of action for a fortnight. This is toughest since Merchant has been rapidly finding his best form. Jai and Palia both have sprained their ankles but are likely to play in three or four days. Wazir Ali's finger is gradually mending and has hopes to play in about a week.

The attendance now numbered 2000. Although the wicket was fast scoring was extremely slow. Hindlekar was an early victim, being out l.b.w. under the new rule to Sims at 29. He mistook an offspinner for legbreak. Amarnath joined Mushtaq Ali and the pair took the score to 83 before Mushtaq Ali, in attempting to pull, was caught at backward point. Mushtaq Ali who hit 3 fours was batting for 104 minutes for his 47 runs, whereas Hindlekar batted for an hour for his 3 runs. Amarnath and Nayudu were not out at lunch with 36 and 14, respectively, with the score at 108 for two wickets.

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH

There was a collapse on resumption, Allen taking two good wickets quickly. With only two more runs added Amarnath was caught by Price and Nayudu left 15 runs later. Mohd. Hussain was then struck over the left ear by a fast ball from Allen and retired with 8 runs to his credit.

There were 3000 spectators when the game was resumed after lunch. Allen was assisted by the wind, blowing across the pitch and both Amarnath and Naidu were out quickly. The former fell to Allen's fifth ball, Price making an acrobatic dive and taking the ball four inches from the ground. Amarnath was batting for 75 minutes. Nayudu was caught at longleg.

Hussain did not resume and Merchant did not bat on account of injury to his finger. Jehangir Khan drove freely and sent one hit for six on to the pavilion. Vizianagram was caught in slips in attempting a late cut at 154 and Jehangir Khan and Bannerjee then carried the score to 180.

The last three wickets fell for 5 runs.

INDIANS (First Innings)

Hindlekar l.b.w. (new) Sims.	3
Mushtaq Ali c Peebles b Bowes	47
Amarnath c Price b Allen	36
Nayudu c Moore b Allen	24
Mohd. Hussain (retired)	8
Jehangir Khan (not out)	30
Vizianagram c Price b Holmes	9
Bannerjee c Holmes b Sims ..	7
Amir Elahi c Hendren b Sims	4
Nissar c Hendren b Peebles ..	0
Merchant (absent)	
Extras	17
Total	185

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bowes one for 36.
Allen two for 34.
Sims three for 64.
Peebles one for 21.
Holmes one for 13.

INDIANS (2nd Innings)

Hindlekar l.b.w. (new) b Peebles	18
Mushtaq Ali b Holmes	12
Amarnath c Valentine b Sims	20
Nayudu b Sims	0
Jehangir Khan (not out) ..	39
Vizianagram l.b.w. (new) b Sims	19
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wickets)	113

The M.C.C. fielding all round was sound and Price kept the wicket with credit.

ASSEMBLY & NIEMEYER REPORT

No Chance To Discuss It Says Butler

LONDON, May 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. David Adams, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the opinion of the Legislative Assembly that it should be allowed to discuss the Niemeyer Report had been communicated to the Secretary of State. He added that the Assembly was no longer in session when the Report was published. It seemed, therefore, impossible to offer the Assembly an opportunity for its discussion since, in the opinion of Lord Zetland, it was essential that the present Parliament should draft the Orders-in-Council next week.—Reuter.

EVE ENTERS EXCISE DEPT.

C. P. Government's Move To Detect Women Smugglers

NAGPUR, May 18.

Six women, each aged about 35, who in the past have shown promise as informers have been appointed by the Excise Department of the Central Provinces as constables as an experimental measure for assisting in detection work. This step is said to have been taken because it is suspected that many women smugglers are evading men constables. The women appointed to the new posts have been stationed at important Railway Stations where smugglers have been found to be active.

If the experiment proves a success it is understood the number of women constables will be increased.—A.P.

Amended Derby Probables

LONDON, May 18.

The following are the amended Derby probables (see 8/5):

Jones rides Balahissar; Smirke rides Mahmoud; Perryman, Nobleking, Canty, Carioca; Beary, Couvert; Carslake, Magnet; Fredfox Midstream.

Add Belaether (Steve Donoghue), Fearless Fox (E. Smith), Haulfryn (no jockey yet).

Following are the doubtfuls:—St. Magnus and Walvisbay. Omit Daytona, Fairey and Wyndham.—Reuter's Special

SMUGGLING WORRIES CHINESE CUSTOMS

Progressive Decrease In Revenue Reported

SHANGHAI, May 17.

Sir Maze officially reporting to the Chinese Government in regard to the smuggling from Manchukuo and Dairen states that varieties of smuggled goods had been increasing daily. The progressive decrease in customs revenue was shown in many ports. As an example during the past quadrimester Tientsin collections had dropped 23 per cent.

Unless the Customs Preventive Department were free to resume normal operations in the North by rearming vessels and shore stations, it was idle to expect improvement in the serious situation.

It is believed that Nanking hesitates to rearm customs vessels owing to the risk of incident.—Reuter.

Upper Class Carriage Ablaze

BOMBAY, May 18.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Bhusawal, G. I. P. Railway, wires under date to-day:—

Upper class carriage on No. 197 Down Express caught fire at miles 384/7 at 11/25 a.m. on the 17th instant. The train was pulled up and attempts were made to extinguish the fire. Difficulty was experienced. The train was taken into Harsud Station, a distance of one and a half miles. The carriage was detached and further attempts were made to extinguish the fire. This failed and the carriage was completely burnt out. No injuries to passengers occurred.—A.P.

Merchants' Support To Jawahar Assured

CAUSE OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Indian Commercial Community's Glowing Tribute

Thousands of the city's merchants doing business in Princess Street, and Sheikh Memon Street collected near the Bombay Bullion Exchange on Monday afternoon to see President Jawaharlal Nehru and hear him addressing the bullion merchants and brokers.

Several hours before the scheduled time for his arrival, the spacious hall of the Bullion Exchange, which was tastefully decorated, and the balconies were literally packed to the full.

Rush For 'Darshan'

Though loud speakers had been installed outside the hall, the crowd in its eagerness for a glimpse of the president, surged forward as the scheduled time approached, and the volunteers had a very hard job.

The address which the bullion merchants presented recounted the services rendered by the Pandit and his family to the nation.

Purse For President

Panditji observed that the address that was presented to him and the feelings that they had manifested that afternoon showed to what extent they shared the alarms of certain businessmen after he had given his views on Socialism.

A purse of Rs. 1,501 was also presented to Panditji.

MERCHANTS' FULL SUPPORT ASSURED

The following is a free summary of the address, which was in Hindi, presented by the dealers in the Bullion Exchange to the President of the National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

The merchants expressed their great pleasure in welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal in their midst after a lapse of five years. The great sacrifices that the Nehru family had made in the struggle for Indian Independence could never be forgotten. Particularly, Pandit Jawaharlal had taken up the cause of the starving peasants and workers of the country and made it his own.

The dependent nature of India was demonstrated in the flight of gold from this country and the extremely unsatisfactory condition of her trade and industry. Even the distress gold which the poor and the middle classes had, had left the country and the people were faced with ruin. Look which way they might, everywhere there was poverty and unemployment.

"We can clearly see how your heart burns at this condition of your countrymen and we assure you of our full co-operation in whatever you do to improve their condition.

"Your inspiring speeches and untiring work have created a new life and determination in the people of the country. You are the very life of the nation's struggle for independence. We hope that you will be able to intensify more and more the awakening that Mahatmaji had created in the country and lead it to success in the achievement of the objective of the Indian National Congress."

Jawahar's Reply

Panditji, in the course of his reply to the address said that certain English papers had stated that he had greatly displeased the merchants by his Socialist views. It was for them to say whether he had pleased them or displeased them. "From the address you have presented to me this afternoon, I feel that you have given the right reply to those papers." He hoped that they would realise the feelings that the merchants had so clearly manifested that afternoon.

NO LIFE WITHOUT FIGHT.

Continuing, Panditji observed that he was said to be a fighter who would create fights. He confessed that the charge was largely true. Those who were slaves should never rest content but go on resisting the environment as long as they remained slaves. If they did not do so, they would be as good as dead.

A SOCIALIST.

He made it clear that he was a Socialist. Those who helped in securing freedom for the country were its friends; while those who did not take any part or joined the opposite forces were its enemies, be they foreigners or our own countrymen. He asked the merchants to support the national movement.

Business could flourish only if there was purchasing power. Because of the lack of this, several factories closed down in America and as much as eighty per cent of her trade had collapsed.

STOP FLIGHT OF GOLD.

Referring to the flight of gold from the country, President Jawaharlal said that no country would like to export its gold. America with its immense riches had hoarded gold, and France, which was in a better position than America in the possession of gold, had prohibited the export of gold.

But different was the case with India. In spite of opposition of the Assembly and leading businessmen in the country, gold was being exported, and they were told that it was done in the interests of India. The main reason for this policy of the Government was that the British Government were badly in need of gold. Englishmen raised a hue and cry when it was said at the Round Table Conference that India would not pay the loans borrowed in her name unless the position was thoroughly and minutely examined by an Independent Tribunal. England, however, in her own case, had refused to pay back the money she had borrowed to America, and was not even paying interest on these at present.

Panditji concluded by exhorting the merchants to support the cause of the nation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thanked the merchants on behalf of the B. P. C. C. and hoped that the Bullion Exchange would continue to be patriotic.

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Jawahar's Challenge To Critics

(Continued From Page 1)

was the lot of Bengal and repression continued in the North West Frontier Province.

The Press was suppressed, and innumerable number of organisations were still under ban. Why did not these people say a word against this repression which had become a normal feature of the present administration in the country? The Rowlatt Act appeared to be more liberal in the face of the repressive laws now operating. They might remember the agitation carried on against the Act in 1919 when Gandhiji from his sick bed in Ahmedabad sent an ultimatum to the Viceroy that unless this Act was withdrawn, he would start the civil disobedience movement. In that fight against the Act the Liberals too joined. To-day the condition was far worse and it was surprising that people should raise a hue and cry that the Congress was going Leftist. He would ask them what they were doing in the present situation.

PRETEXT FOR BETRAYAL.

The alarm raised in the name of Socialism, was a mere veil behind which they were holding aloof from the national struggle. Pandit Jawaharlal said that he would try to convert people to his views through Press, pamphlets and propaganda. If the large number of people, if a majority in the country could be converted, then there would certainly be Socialism in the country. If those who opposed him, were prepared, let them come out and discuss the issue with him. Let them approach the country and the people and place their views before them for their choice. If the country accepted the creed of Socialism, it would be only after a study and careful weighing of the 'pros and cons' of the whole question.

Every one was aware of the two wings in the Congress representing two schools of thought. They discussed and criticised each other's views and approached the people at large for their opinion.

QUESTION TO THE SHROFFS.

But what were those people of the way of thinking of Mr. Shroff doing? Behind the veil of the bogey of Socialism, they tried to placate the Congress on the one hand and the Government on the other. But when had they been with the Congress? He was open to conviction on this point and if they felt that they could not convince him they might try to convince any one of those supporting his views.

He wanted to put to them a straight question. Did they want politi cal freedom for India?

If they really desired that India should have independence, then

If they really desired that there could be basis on which those people and the Congress could come to an understanding and could unite, apart from the issue of Socialism. The first duty of every Indian was to secure political freedom for India?

A REMINDER

The Congress represented all people and all views in the country. It could be said to be an All Parties Conference in permanent session. There were differences and conflicts as there would be in such a big organisation. But all Congressmen were united on the one issue of National Independence. There might be difference of opinion on other issues. But once it was settled that there was unanimity on the political question, it was the duty of every one to strengthen the Congress and not seek to weaken it by adding to the differences.

If that was the position he doubted, how the issue of Socialism could arise.

He wanted to remind them that the Indian National Congress had been putting up a great struggle for the last 15 years for national freedom. It was the Congress that for the first time focussed the attention of the world on India which was till then an obscure country India was till then regarded by other nations of the world as a country of slave. If Indians went abroad, they had to hang their heads with a feeling of shame at the treatment meted out to them by every foreign country.

BROUGHT PRESTIGE TO NATION

But it was the Indian National Congress which brought prestige to the nation and had shown the world that Indians were a race that deserved respect at the hands of the foreigner.

No one could say when political freedom would be attained in India. The Congress had fought for freedom and fought bravely. If any one thought that the Congress moved in a wrong direction one could point out the mistake and criticise the Congress.

But when lakhs of people, nearly 3 lakhs of them, were put in prison any people of any other country would have sunk all differences and stood together. When there was such an upheaval, they would not sit at home entering vain and feeble protest, especially when the people were ranged against a powerful Government.

And what had these people done at the time of such a national crisis? asked the speaker.

THREE QUESTIONS.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that he would put three questions to Mr. Shroff and he expected an answer for them. On the issue on Socialism, he was prepared to discuss with Mr. Shroff.

Apart from that, Mr. Shroff should clearly state:

"What is his view regarding the fight of the Congress for National Independence?

What is his view regarding the present system of the Government? And

What is he going to do when the country will be in the throes of another political movement like the past civil disobedience movements?

Panditji then explained his views on Socialism and asked the people to deliberate over what he intended to place before them.

NOT FRIENDSHIP, BUT PRINCIPLES.

He had great friends among zemindars and capitalists and Englishmen. But because a zemindar was his close friend, his view on the Zemindari system did not change. Because an Englishman was his friend, it did not mean that he would support British Imperialism.

The question should be considered in its principles. The broad issues were the impoverishment of the people and unemployment. In Bombay there were millionaires, but the whole of India was not Bombay. If they went into the villages, they would find pathetic starvation among peasants and the labourers. They were slowly being crushed under poverty and misery.

Even businessmen would realise how business was on the down grade.

FLIGHT OF GOLD.

The flight of gold from India, at a time when more prosperous countries like France and America had prohibited export of gold, ought to show them for whose interests the administration in India was run. In whose interest

(Continued in Col. 3).

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Unity In Labour Movement

T. U. C. ACCEPTS GIRI'S PROPOSAL

To Co-operate With Congress

SESSION CONCLUDES: IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The 15th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress concluded its deliberations late on Monday night after passing several important resolutions concerning the working class movement in the country.

Unity In Movement

The most important resolution from the point of view of the movement was the one concerning unity between the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions. The Congress also approved of Trade Union contacts with the Indian National Congress.

Agitate Against "Reforms"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the session said that the workers should carry on an agitation against the Government of India Act and propagate the idea of convening a Constituent Assembly. He also said that the only way by which the communal question could be solved was through a Constituent Assembly.

Besides the delegates, a large number of visitors were present at the Kamgar Maidan, when the proceedings commenced on Monday evening with Mrs. Maniben Mulji in the Chair.

The Bombay National Guards were in charge of the arrangements.

A condolence resolution regarding Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala was moved from the chair and carried

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni moved and Messrs Charles Mascarenhas and S. Y. Kulkarni supported the resolution on the Government of India Act. The resolution condemned the Act as reactionary and retrograde. The Act, according to the resolution, sought to perpetuate the political and economic domination over the masses.

The speakers vehemently condemned the Act. They traced the history of the Act since the arrival in this country of the Simon Commission upto the passing of the Act by the British Parliament. From the point of view of the workers and the toiling masses the Act was useless and deserved to be wrecked. It sought to increase the present exploitation of the masses and it was upto the people of India to see that the Constitution was made unworkable.

WRECK CONSTITUTION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received a thundering ovation as he mounted the rostrum to support the resolution. He said that there were several parts of the resolution, in one of which the Indian National Congress was criticised. It would not be proper for the President of the Indian National Congress to say anything about that part or this part in particular. Generally speaking, he was in full agreement with the resolution. The Government of India Act tightened the chain of bondage. Referring to Mr. Jabvala's statement that Congress had not decided as to what should be its attitude towards the Act, the Congress President said that that was wrong. The Congress had decided its attitude and had condemned the Act in unequivocal terms. It was true tht the Congress had not yet decided as to how it should be wrecked.

Referring to the question of office acceptance by those people who wanted to make the working of the Act impossible, he said that he viewed that attitude as dangerous. He thought that even a little co-operation with the Government at the outset might lead to fuller co-operation. Hence it was essential that whatever was decided upon should be done after careful consideration of all the dangers.

Panditji then referred to the two parts in the Act, namely, the All-India Federation and Provincial Autonomy. He said that he had not heard of even a Moderate of Moderates saying a good word about the Federation that was contemplated by the Act.

NO OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

The speaker then referred to the repression in the country and said that if these were to be the conditions prevailing during times of peace, what would it be like otherwise. He thought that nothing could be achieved by acceptance of office by those who entered the Legislatures with a view to carry on the struggle for Independence. He once again emphasised that the form of Government for the country could be decided only through a Constitutent Assembly.

NO COMMUNAL PROBLEM FOR MASSES

Continuing the Congress President said that the communal question would never be solved by those who claimed themselves to be leaders of different communities. The communal question could only be decided by the Constituent Assembly. The communal problem was there because of a handful of people in the different communities who wanted to agitate for their own benefit. The masses had no communal problem.

ABSURD AND USELESS

Giving his views about the Communal Award Panditji said that it was absurd and useless. But the Communal Award could not be rejected till the fundamental problem of country's political freedom was solved. He considered the Communal Award to be a dangerous thing which would check the progress of the fight for Indpenedence. But everyone should seriously engage himself in the major problem of achieving freedom for the country and the communal question would automatically get itself solved.

AGITATE FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Concluding, the Congress President advised the workers to carry on propaganda and agitation against the Government of India Act and in favour of convening a Constituent Assembly, which alone could decide the form of Government for the country.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, the President of the T.U.C. session, then thanked Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for having attended the T.U.C. session at great inconvenience to himself. She also thanked the other Congress comrades for having attended the session.

CONGRESS-LABOUR ENTENTE

A resolution welcoming the Congress move towards mass contact and saying that with a view to achieve complete Independence, with power to the producing masses, the Trade Unions should cooperate with the Congress. The co-operation ought to be mutual. The Congress should held to develop the working class movement and the T.U.C. should help the Congress in its political movements.

The resolution was moved by Rajini Mukherjee and was seconded by Mr. Dange and Messrs. Parulekar, S. D. Patil, and Kondviker spoke on the resolution which was carried.

NO PARTICIPATION IN WAR.

A resolution of war asking the people not to take part in any Imperialist War and saying that the workers should oppose Fascism was moved by Dutt Muzumdar and Messrs. M. Shahid, Pramanik and Ayodhyaprasad spoke on it. The resolution was carried.

STRUCTURAL UNITY.

Another resolution that with a view of achieving complete unity in the Working Class movement, the Congress should accept the proposal of Mr. V. V. Giri regarding affiliation of the National Federation of Trade Unions with the T.U.C with certain changes was moved by Mr. Hartharnath Sastri and was supported by Messrs Ghaneker, Kalappa of the N.F.T.U. and others.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

PROBLEM OF RAILWAY WORKERS.

Mr. D. L. Phatka moved the resolution condemning the attack of the Railway authorities on railway workers by retrenchment etc. He said that direct action would be the only remedy and suggested a conference of all railway workers to consider ways of resisting the attack on railway workers. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Mukharjee and Fazal Karim.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Oak moved a resolution to the effect that the workers should actively participate in political movements as it was an integral part of the Trade Union movement to keep up the political consciousness of the workers. The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. Kale.

The other resolutions passed were regarding Mass Protest Strike Anti-repression; congratulatory resolutions regarding the Congress Socialist Party and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for their leftist lead; the demands of the Trade Union Congress; untouchability; communal problem; Hawkers' question; unemployment in the country and the next session of the T.U.C. at Karachi.

Most of these resolutions were moved from the Chair and carried.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, then moved and Mr. Zaman seconded that

Mr. Shibnath Bannerji should be President of the T.U.C. for the next year. In the event of his conviction of a year under 124A being upheld by the High Court, Mr. R. A. Khedgiker to be the Acting President.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji should be the General Secretary; and

Messrs. R. A. Khedgiker; R. S. Ruiker; Pramanik; Rajaram Shastri and Narayandas Becher to be the vice-Presidents and Mr. V. B. Karnik to be the Treasurer.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. V. B. Karnik the Secretary of the Reception Committee, then thanked all those who had contributed towards the success of the session.

(Continued from Column 2.)

was the currency being managed? The Ottawa Pact was another instance of the interest of India being sacrificed to those of Britain.

In these conditions, what had these people done, who raised a scare when one contemplated of a new order of society?

Panditji concluding referred to the possibility of a next war, and observed that people should decide for themselves as to what they should do, especially businessmen interested in gigantic loans floated on such occasions.

He was then garlanded by Mr. Nagindas Master. Panditji then drove the Colaba where he addressed another meeting.

AN IDEAL NATIONALIST

NEW DELHI, May 17.

Condolence messages are still being received by Begum Ansari on the death of her husband, Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Sir Currimbhoy has sent a radio telegram from s.s. "Conte Verde" intimating that a meeting of the Indian passengers on board the ship passed a condolence resolution.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose wires from the Yeravda Jail—

"Profoundly shocked at unexpected calamity. All India shares your grief."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari wires:

"Shocked too great for words. Unfillable void in freedom's army. Personally lost great friend."

GREAT NATIONALIST.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:

"I can give you my very sincere assurance that there was scarcely any man in the public life of the country for whom I had greater respect and for whom personally, I may say so, greater affection. In these days when it is a fashion for many people to claim to be Nationalists, there was no man among the Hindus and Musalmans to whose real feelings of Nationalism I felt more drawn than to those of Dr. Ansari. India can hardly afford to lose such men and I can assure you that I have felt his loss very keenly. He was nearest approach to my ideal of a Nationalist."

THE BEST TRIBUTE.

An English friend who wishes to remain anonymous has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Jamia Millia and addressed the following letter to the Principal:

"I have felt it very difficult to give adequate expression to the real sorrow which I felt at Dr. Ansari's death. I know something of the devoted work which you and he and others have done and are doing for the Jamia Millia and it seems to me that the best way of paying a tribute to his memory is in helping this work. Please regard this as nothing more than a small tribute from one unknown to the memory of a very charming personality and a very kind friend."

MORE MESSAGES.

Condolence messages have also been received from the Nawab of Palanpur, Mr. C. R. Reddi, Nawab of Mahomedabad, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Home Member, U. P. Government, the Raja of Ramnad, Seth and Begum Abdulla Haroon, Dr. Syed Mahmud, the Nawab of Jaora, Nawab Jamshed Ali, Mrs. Rafi and Mr. Ganga Singh, M.L.C., (Burma).—United Press.

Coloured People Must Unite Against Imperialism

Ethiopian Pacific Movements Chief Sends Greetings To Indian National Congress

ALLAHABAD, May, 17.

Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. has released for publication the following letter received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President Indian National Congress, from Mr. Robert O. Jordan, President, Ethiopian Pacific Movement, New York city:—

"After reading your address in the New York Times, we, the coloured people in the West Indies and the United States, highly appreciate the wonderful spirit of the Indian people who are struggling for freedom.

"We do hope that you and your co-workers will carry on the great work to see the struggle initiated by Mahatma Gandhi come true. We, the coloured people in the Western Hemisphere, are suffering in the same way as our brothers in India and we hope it won't be long before the dark people of the world will get away from the yoke of the white man.

1922 INCIDENT.

World War, England disbanded the British West-Indian regiment, evidently realising that the dark people cannot be fooled any longer. Now England is calling back for the West-Indian regiment since she knows that Europe is likely to go into a great war at any time.

"I can assure the Indian people "After England realized that the West-Indian people had developed a different attitude since the that the dark men in the Western Hemisphere will not be an obstacle in the way of coloured people's freedom in other parts of the world. We hope that the Indian people, not only members of the Nationalist Movement, but the 360,000,000 British Indians will cooperate with other coloured people of the world to emancipate themselves from the Imperialist domination by whitemen.

NEED FOR UNITY.

"In Ethiopia we see that the Italians are trying to take away the only independent part of Africa remaining under the control of black men. We beg the Indian people to protest to the House of Commons and the League of Nations on behalf of Ethiopia. We realise that Africa and Asia must organise to emancipate themselves from the yoke of this Imperialist-cum-Capitalist aggression. We can only do it by uniting all the coloured people of the world.

"We send our best wishes to Mahatma Gandhi and also to the great gentleman who is now at the head of the Indian Nationalist Movement, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Why We Should Win Swaraj

TO END POVERTY, SAYS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

The homes of the millworkers and the fishermen at Colaba, residing near the market, were brightly lit and tastefully decorated on Monday night, when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a vast gathering on the message of "Swaraj" and how to strengthen the hands of the Congress, the premier national organisation.

The President, at his arrival, was greeted with vicilerous cheers.

After the recital of a welcome song to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Brelvi thanked Pt. Jawaharlal on behalf of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee. He said that Punditji had been going through a remarkably heavy programme every day, addressing eight or nine meetings daily.

Pt. Nehru, then said that the country was faced with the problem of removing the deep-seated poverty of the workers and the peasants. That was the major problem that confronted the country at the present time.

India, once, was fabulously rich but she was now the poorest country in the world.

In order to have equal distribution of wealth and end poverty and misery all round, the President added, the people should secure Swaraj.

This could be done only by strengthening the hands of the Congress.

TRUE SWARAJ.

But Swaraj did not mean the President remarked, the replacement of English bureaucracy by the Indian one. But real Swaraj would be ushered in only by a Constituent Assembly representing the people so that the Government of the country would truly be the Government of the people.

He, however, reminded the people about the treatment meted out to the poor people in the villages where, more often than not, the "big guns" were let off by the village Patel.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, then appealed to the audience to strengthen the hands of the Congress by enrolling themselves as its members so that struggle for Swaraj would go on increasing in strength, and poverty and misery would be ended.

After the President had been profusely garlanded, Mr. Ambalal Talakchand proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the distinguished visitors and the meeting came to a close late at night.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

favours while behind the scenes they fight, if not to the knife, almost to the lawyer's writ.

Balletomanes, as the excited camp followers of the ballet are called, have but an inkling of the trouble, but the few who have compare it with the famous duel in St. Petersburg between Isadora Duncan and an orthodox ballerina. The rival leaders of the two troupes are the former partners, W. de Basil and Rene Blum. It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast in personality. The only point they have in common is the intense desire to inherit Diaghileff's mantle and to rule alone. De Basil is a typical Cossack, a soldier as well as a remarkable business man, who revels in a difficult situation and is only happy when he is fighting. He has already seen the speedy collapse of three rival organisations and has been a little bored by success these last months.

(To be Continued)

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Social Insurance For Indian Workers

Individual Thrift Does Not Provide Adequate Protection Against Unemployment

(By "Mazdoor")

One of the most important tasks confronting the social legislator to-day is the problem of affording adequate security to the worker against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age, premature death, and involuntary unemployment. In no country perhaps do these risks constitute a greater challenge to social well-being than in India, where a variety of factors serve to accentuate industrial risks and induce a sense of general insecurity in the mind of the worker.

CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY

Take the case of the mill-worker in Bombay. The health conditions in the city generally and the notoriously insanitary nature of congested Chawl-life in particular are such that after a few years of life as a factory operative the health of the average worker is seriously undermined. A few more years of factory life with his vitality thus impaired makes the worker a victim to recurrent sickness or renders him a permanent invalid, and, in either case, premature old age and death are his inevitable portion in life. In the unsettled industrial conditions prevailing in the city, the risk of unemployment furnishes an even greater danger to the even tenor of life. The history of employer-employee relationships in the city in the last decade is one of chronic embroilments between Capital and Labour, and the resultant sequence of strikes and lock-outs has occasioned a considerable volume of involuntary unemployment among mill-workers. Further the accident rate in the mills also constitutes by no means negligible a menace to the security of workers. The vast majority of industrial workers are dependent for their livelihood solely or mainly on their wages, and when wage-earning stops temporarily or permanently owing to any of the causes mentioned above the income of the workers' family is affected and sometime completely disappears. The ever-present feeling of insecurity, thus engendered in the minds of workers and their families, act as a powerful obstacle to the satisfactory organisation of industry and to social peace.

INDIVIDUAL THRIFT NOT SUFFICIENT

The problem of ensuring the security of the worker, therefore, deserves serious study and every political and economic system is bound to search for a sound solution of the problem. Who is to shoulder the responsibility of supporting the worker whose income has stopped owing to the inevitable vicissitudes of industrial life—accident, sickness, invalidity, old-age or involuntary unemployment? With the present low wages of the workers, it is too much to expect the worker to stint on necessaries and accumulate a sufficiency to enable him to face the difficulties which enforced idleness, whatever its cause, may later bring. In the first place, as far as Indian workers are concerned, it will generally be conceded that they do not receive a remuneration high enough to meet the daily wants of themselves and their families, and at the same time leave a surplus for saving. Moreover, certain risks cannot be fully met by individual thrift even in the case of highly paid workers. Sickness, invalidity and death may occur at any moment and do sometimes strike down young workers at a time when the savings they have put by, however great and patient the effort involved, cannot but be wholly insufficient.

PUBLIC RELIEF

Failing individual exertions, the next alternative that suggests itself is that the maintenance of the victims of accidents, the sick, invalids, widows, orphans and the aged should constitute a charge on the resources of the community. While in the absence of other alternatives recourse may be had to this expedient, it is indisputable that the method, reminiscent of the rightly discredited poor laws of the 19th century, is clearly incompatible with the dignity of the worker. Another objection to poor relief of this kind is that it does not come into action until destitution has occurred. It has no preventive policy affords no encouragement to thrift and does not make the worker a sharer and contributory in the efforts to ensure the well-being of himself and his family.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE

If individual thrift is to be ruled out as insufficient and recourse to public relief is open to serious criticism on sentimental and practical grounds, a third alternative, namely mutual insurance, a pooling of risks and resources, is available. Here again we may at the very outset rule out commercial insurance as its high premia rates place it beyond the reach of the vast mass of wage-earning workers. What remains is a system of social insurance, which may be of two kinds—voluntary or compulsory. Voluntary social insurance, which possesses a lengthy history, has had during the last fifty years, a phenomenal expansion in the form of mutual benefit societies. Recognising the valuable contribution that they make to social stability, such societies have had a favourable reception from the authorities and certain States, besides according them a privileged position, have liberally subsidised them. As an expression of voluntary solidarity of labour insurance on a voluntary basis is certainly acceptable, but several considerations make it difficult to regard voluntary insurance as an entirely satisfactory solution of the problem of the insecurity of labour. The number of persons protected by voluntary social insurance scheme is, though considerable, small in comparison with the wage-earning population. In the absence of compulsion, the large majority of the workers, owing to low wages and the natural tendency to be improvident, do not voluntarily insure.

COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE.

The one method left for consideration is compulsory social insurance, which, by elimination of the other alternatives, remains as the most acceptable method for ensuring the security of the worker. After a period of preliminary trial and experimentation, compulsory insurance has commended itself for acceptance, and it is now universally agreed that the modern State has the right to make insurance compulsory and ought to do so in the public interest. How the adoption of compulsory insurance can be made to serve as an admirable check on improvidence and how it ensures a sufficient financial reserve for the worker to meet the risks incidental to industrial life are interesting problems which deserve detailed consideration.

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Reported From

The Peasants' World

Kisans Celebrate May Day ... Famine In Bengal ... Many Peasants' Conferences ... Schools For Kisan Workers ... States' Peaples' Awakening

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Kisan conference at Lucknow, Sjt. Mohanlal Gautam and Prof. N. G. Ranga, the secretaries of A.I.K.C. issued appeals to peasants and peasant workers to co-operate with the workers in celebrating May Day and to popularise anti-Imperialist slogans as well as the resolutions of the Lucknow Conference. Though most of the peasant organisations could not be mobilised for want of adequate time, successful peasant meetings were held on that day in some areas including Thana District in Maharashtra and Dohad Jhalod talukas of Gujrat. A message sent by the editor of this bulletin, conveying the greetings of the Kisans Committee to the workers of India, and exhorting them to line up on the anti-Imperialist front was read at the May Day meeting held in Bombay.

REPRESSION AND FAMINE IN BENGAL.

On May 8th, Government officers issued orders under Sec. 144 of Cr. P. C. prohibiting the holding of the Barisal Krishak (Kishan) conference that was to be held next day, in the Aswani Kumar Hall or any other place within Barisal Municipal limits.

Meanwhile famine continues to take its ghastly toll in several districts of Western Bengal Failure of rains and corps for three successive years have brought misery and hunger to thousands of Kisans Deaths from starvation are reported from many areas. The pangs of hunger have also driven some persons to commit suicide. Cholera and small-pox are rampant in many villages which are suffering from dearth of drinking water.

The All-Bengal Peasant League has been inaugurated to link up existing peasant organisations and to form new ones with a view to struggle energetically against landlordism and usury.

EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR KISANS IN PUNJAB.

The Kisan school organised by the Servants of the People Society at Lahore proved a great success. Lectures on peasants' problems and rural hygiene were delivered by Prof. Brij Narain, Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, the Editor of "Contemporary India" and others. Arrangements are now being made for organising a similar school in Lyalpur District in July and in Lahore during October.

The Punjab Central Kisan Publications Board has also been formed at Lahore to produce literature dealing with the grave problems which face the Punjab peasants. Mr Dev Raj Sethi will act as the secretary of the Board which includes Prof. Brij Narain, Prof. Abdul Majid Khan and Mr. B. P. L. Bedi.

PEASANTS CONFERENCE IN UTKAL.

The Utkal Provincial Kisan Sangha was organised at a conference of Kisans and Kisan workers, held in June 1935. Hundreds of Kisan meetings, some of them attended by thousands of Kisans and some conferences have been held during the last few months when resolutions have been generally adopted, urging drastic reduction in rents and abolition of illegal exactions.

The U. P. Kisan Sangha has recently decided to run a peasant workers' school during June and July next.

PEASANTS' INSTITUTE IN ANDHRADESHA.

On May 1, Sjt. A. Kaleshwar Rao inaugurated this year's session of the Peasants' Institute of Economics and Politics. "Lenin in Russia and Mustafa Kemal in Turkey" ht said "have through such institutions trained young men and women to shoulder their responsibilities and take the reins of the future Government." Prof. N. G. Ranga said that it was not without significance that the Institute was being opened on 1st May, —the International Workmen's Day. Recently a similar institute was run at Lahore and peasant schools would be started in the near future at Agra, Cuttack and Nagpur. He hoped that some day a Peasant's University would be established.

PT. JAWAHARLAL AT NAGPUR KISAN CONFERENCE

About 5,000 Kisans assembled at a taluka conference held in a village near Nagpur when the Congress President addressed them on their problems. The grievances of the agrarian community, he said, would vanish only when they secured real Swaraj and controlled the administration through their bonafide representatives. He appealed to the Kisans to organise Kisan Sanghas which should work in co-operation with the Congress.

REVENUE GRIVANCES IN BERAR

The Wardha District Kisan Conference was held on April 19, under the presidentship of Sjt. Mahadevrao Kolhe. The president dealt at great length on the burdens and grievances of the peasants and urged 50 per cent. reduction in their debts. He also exhorted his listeners to organise Peasant's Unions in every village for the speedy achievement of their just demands.

A District Kisan Conference was held at Amroati on May 3, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Dadasaheb Korde. Resolutions were passed to condemn the excessive exactions of land revenue from pauperised peasants, to appoint a committee to inquire into the peasants' woes and send a deputation to represent the Kisans' grievances before the District official.

KISAN CONFERENCES IN MAHARASTRA.

The Haveli Taluka Kisan Conference was held amidst scenes of great enthusiasm on May 9, at Charholi, a village near Poona under the presidentship of Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. About a thousand persons including 700 peasants attended the conference. Resolutions demanding a drastic reform of the land revenue laws, reduction of rents, and liquidation of debts, on the lines laid down at the Lucknow Conference were adopted by the Conference. The peasants were asked to join the Congress as well as the Kisan Sabhas. A successful Peasants' Conference was also held on April 21 at Thengode (Bagalana Taluka) which was attended by more than a thousand peasants. Sjt. Apte Guruji, the President, delivered an eloquent address on the worsening condition of the peasants, caused by the heavy fall in prices and the exactions of Government, landlords and money-lenders.

Peasants' meetings were held in Thana District on April 30 and May 1, to explain and popularise the resolutions of the Lucknow Kisan Conference. Brisk preparations are now on foot, to hold Peasants' Conferences in Nasik and other districts of Deccan.

ACTIVITIES IN BEHAR.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the Bihar Prantiya Sabha writes:

"Our hands are full of meetings already arranged for. Our Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a sub-committee to inquire into and report as to the condition of the Kisans in the province. We are busy arranging the preliminaries on behalf of our organisation in this connection."

STATE PEOPLE'S AWAKENING IN GUJRAT.

Reports of serious discontent and agitation among the peasants are received from Radhanapur, Sachin and Lunawada States in Gujrat. The peasants of Lunawada were exasperated by the recent increase of nearly 15 per cent. in the land revenue demand coupled with many other novel imposts and taxes and they recently marched out with their goods and cattles from the State It was with great difficulty that they were brought back to their hearths and homes. The light punishments meted out to a few minor officials have only served to further irritate the peasants.

A very successful session of the Baroda Praja Mandal was held at Kathore on May 5 and 6 under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta, the veteran radical leader of Gujrat. In his presidential speech Dr. Mehta laid great stress on the peasant problem and called for drastic reductions in revenue, rent and debts. The conference adopted resolutions demanding 35 per cent reduction in the present revenue assessment, immunity, for the peasants' minimum lands and goods from attachment for debts and the establishment of land mortgage banks to advance money to the peasants at cheap rates. The conference also demanded sufficient safeguards for the protection of Raniparaj (backward) people.

The first session of Dohad-Jhalod Youths' Conference was held on April 19 under the presidentship of an educated Bhil youth, Sjt. Matabhai. The conference asked the Bhil youths to train themselves for organisational work among their own village folk and exhorted them to help the Local Peasants' League in its struggle against the Government, Talukadars and Sahukars.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF KONKON

Dr. Burns On Cabbage Aphis

(From Our Correspondent)

MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail).

In an exclusive interview with your correspondent, Dr. W. Burns, the Director of Agriculture, B. P. Poona, who has been camping here since the 10th, said that quite important work is being carried on round about here in the intensive farmings. The experimental side of the different types of vegetables and their cultivations are still awaited with interest in the near future.

CABBAGE APHIS

He further stressed the growing menace of the Cabbage Aphis in the vegetable plots round about Mahableshwar and said the Agricultural Department has already brought appreciably the pest under control using a recently prepared solution from the waste products of the tobacco. This he said happens to be a distinct improvement over the usual Nicotine Sulphate solution.

MARKETING PROBLEMS

Referring next to the immense difficulties and impediments in the way of fruit and vegetable marketings, he felt optimistic. There are already four officers tackling the problem and one. Mr. B. P. Deshpande, especially deputed to look into the fruit marketing conditions of Mahableshwar and Konkan side. This happens to be a common enquiry in almost whole of India and should be set with great difficulties before something possibly be done for the mitigation of the hardships experienced by the vegetable and fruit growers.

REGISTRATIONS OF SEED-STORES.

Questioned about the registration of seed stores and nurserymen he said that the time is not ripe for bringing about a sort of compulsory registration, but Dr. G. Cheema, Horticultural Dept., Bombay Government, Poona, has done enough in the meantime to affect voluntary registrations of such nurserymen to their own mutual good and advantages.

On being enquired if there is any possibility of introducing Forestry Courses and a small museum in the premises of the Poona Agricultural College, as has been suggested in certain sections. Dr. Burns said the question was discussed by the Legislative Council a few years back and had turned it down.

It is not possible to amalgamate, he continued, the Forestry and Agricultural courses nor its being grafted on to Agricultural ones, and switch round to Forestry.

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Taxes paid	... „	2,00,000
Rentals paid	... „	1,50,000
Paid to Railways and Coastal Shipping	„	10,00,000
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Jawahar Heralds New Era For India

But Key To Freedom Lies With Masses

LONDON MEETING

DEMANDS SUBHAS' RELEASE

SUPPORTS LUCKNOW DECISIONS

Remove Fetters On Indian Independence Movement, Urges Harold Laski

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, May 9.
(By Air Mail)

The two gatherings, arranged by the India League, one on Saturday last (May 2) and the other on Thursday night (May 7) will effectively answer those of the British public who believe that there is no political movement in India.

On Saturday, the India League convened a conference at the Caxton Hall to fully inform the Indian community in London of the facts of the Indian situation in view of the last session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow. Though the Conference was convened at a short notice the attendance was most satisfactory. Young India, which is here for higher university "training" was well represented along those of the Indian students who have in recent times passed through different University portcoes with credit.

SUPPORT TO JAWAHAR

Miss Mehra Masani opened the first session of the Conference. She called upon Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon to open the proceedings. The Secretary of the India League gave a historic survey of the Indian political situation emphasising the agrarian problem of India and stressing the need of united political action in support of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and all that the Lucknow Congress stands for. He was followed by several other speakers. Most of them, including Dr. Mulak Raj Anand, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Messrs. B. Banerjee, Bashir Ahmed, S. S. Roy, Krishnaswami and N. S. Junnankar, ex-President of Oxford Majlis, associated themselves with the political and economic philosophy advocated by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru at Lucknow. The speeches were an index of the political thinking of Indian students in the British Isles. All the speakers were utterly conscious that so long as India was not free there was no salvation for the teeming millions who live in mudhuts. All of them were eager to support Punditji in inaugurating a Socialist programme to fight for political and economic freedom. Of course, there were those a definite minority—who could not go beyond the Karachi Congress decision. They argued and argued with the majority in the House who insisted that the Indian National Congress must go further than Karachi. This section pleaded for its case most eloquently and when Dr. K. S. Shelvankar succeeded Miss Masani as the Chairman of the Conference later in the day, there was an insistant demand that opportunity should be taken to express in most unequivocal manner this desire of the Indian community—at least of the politically-minded young Indians.

Though Mr. Menon, on behalf of the India League, the conveners of the Conferences refused to consede such a right to the Conference, the Chairman felt that the House ought to be given such an opportunity. The Conference, therefore, pledged itself to support the pledge of independence to which the Indian National Congress first committed itself at Lahore. However, this did not please a minority in the House which wanted the Conference to adopt a resolution demanding the withdrawl of British forces from India, and unconditional transfer of political power to its people."

ANOTHER MEETING

Thursday's meeting held in the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, will long be remembered as the first public expression of opinions of men, like Sir Stafford cripps, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Professor Harold Laski on the Indian situation. Mr. John Jagger, M. P. was in the Chair and long before the proceedings began, the big Hall was overcrowded, by Indians and Englishmen.

Miss Wilkinson was very brief. She paid a glowing tribute to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru "for the stand that he took at Lucknow". She thought Punditji's presidential speech at Lucknow meant that the Congress movement had now entered into a new phase. "The two great leaders of India of comparatively recent times" Miss Wilkinson continued, "have been Jawaharlal's father and Mahatma Gandhi. The main importance of the latter has been his power of awakening the national conciousness and national self-respect in the peasantry of India that has been thrown in the dust. This is not a mean achievement. Both the older Nehru, C. R. Das and Gandhi have based their belief on pure nationalism and in doing so they have naturally brought in very large number of people who, some of us, at any rate, believe, are the most reactionary element in the Congress. It is inevitable therefore, that the Congress should make large concessions to bourgeois economics."

JAWAHAR'S CONTRIBUTION

Miss Wilkinson referred to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography because in that book as well as in her recent conversations with the Pundit, it was clear to her that Pundit Jawaharlal had come to the conclusion that India needed a radical Socialist policy to get back her freedom. "This is," she added, "I think an important contribution that Nehru has made. Nothing comes out of the new constitution of India. This constitution has quite definitely put before it as the goal of British policy to draw in the rich classes in India as the bulwark of British rule. And as the Government of India develops, if at all it does under present conditions, it is inevitable that these reactionary elements in the country to whom concessions from the British mean a great thing will draw closer and closer in support of the British rule. I think what Nehru has started in India is an extraordinary difficult path but a path which is worthy of travelling."

NEW AWAKENING

"There are great forces in Asia" warned Miss Wilkinson, "which are working in great haste. They are simply torn by the new awakening. This new awakening says that class struggle exists in the East. I would rather say this class struggle exists in Asia as it is in other European countries. These new forces were working at Lucknow last month. If these forces are working and pulling on the same line then victory is for the people who fight. It might not be in their own time, but it will be there. Those winds which are blowing across are the winds of good signs and fruits. Let us, therefore, send from this meeting a resolution of warmest greetings to a man who needs all the help and encouragement at this moment."

The resolution referred to by Miss Wilkinson read thus:

"This meeting sends its greetings to Jawaharlal Nehru and expresses its sympathy with him and with the people of India in their struggle for economic and political emancipation and their resistance to imperialism.

"This meeting calls the attention of His Majesty's Government to the almost universal opposition in India to the new Constitution recorded in the recent resolutions not only of the Congress but of the Muslim League and the Trade Union Movement and to the demand for a reconsideration and revision of the Government of India Act.

No settlement of the Indian problem can be peaceful or satisfactory unless made by the Indian people themselves, and this meeting supports the demand for a Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult suffrage which would empower and enable the real representatives of the Indian people to formulate a Constitution in accordance with their desire and in the interests of the Indian masses.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

"This meeting condemns the widespread suppression of Civil Liberty and the prosecution of labour and peasant movements, the ban of political and other organisations, the seizure and confiscation of printing presses, newspapers and books, imprisonment without trial and without charge stated for indefinite periods on suspicions or on the evidence of informers and the continued detention of many people in Indian prisons and the Andaman Islands for political reasons. It calls upon His Majesty's Government to suspend the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act passed by the Viceroy after it had twice been defeated in the Assembly.

RELEASE BOSE

"This meeting further protests against the detention of Mr. Subash Bose under Regulation III of 1818 without trial and demands his release."

Mr. W. T. Kelly M. P. (also a member of the L.C.C.) said "I feel ashamed that there is a government which has resorted, in the name of the British people to suppress the Indian people in the form of imprisoning them without trial. It dares not to allow the opportunity to prove the charges against those incarcerated. It does not dare to give an open trial to men like Bose. I think the time for appeal to the Government is gone. The time has now arrived when we should make a demand—nothing short of a demand—for not only the suspension of the operations of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but also of those methods whereby a word of an informer is taken in support of the prosecution to put the innocent people in India in prisons. I am amazed that the Government of India is resorting and has resorted to such methods of depriving the Indian people of their liberty on the words of an informer.

LASKI'S APPEAL TO LABOUR.

Prof. Harold Laski has a rousing reception as he was invited to speak. He introduced himself to the audience by saying that each of the preceding speakers and the one to follow him (Sir stafford Cripps) was a member of the House of Commons. He (the professor) had the privileges to be the sole speaker on the platform who had no constituency to consult. The professor cherished the belief that in the Labour Movement men like, Mr. Jagger, Sir Stafford Cripps and women like Miss Ellen Wilkinson will show some respect for the Indian policy of their Party when the next Labour Government was formed.

However, Prof. Laski said that what he wanted to say that night was very simple to look at. The central problem of India, in his opinion, was the problem of the poverty of the masses. The new Constitution that had been conferred on the people of India was rather antagonistic to all that the problem involved and represented. That was apparent to anyone was read the different sections of the new Constitution. All of them would come to the same conclusion.

"Moreover Mr. Chairman," Prof. Laski continued, "the British Government cannot point out any section of any Indian progressives which supports the new Constitution. Even the Indian moderate, the mild and the mildest, like the mother's milk (loud laughter and cheers) is opposed to it. If you analyse the Indian people into natural and normal constitution of the people there is not one section that is prepared to support this constitution. It is on the contrary prepared to denounce it."

NEGATION OF STATESMANSHIP

In Prof. Laski's opinion the governance of India in defiance of the Indian people was no longer possible. The Government of India, he added, in defiance of the people was also no longer possible of existence. That the present methods of governing the people of India would lead to one thing. "Anglo-Indian relations," Prof. Laski declared, "are bound to come. They are inescapably written in the history of our relations. It is the very negation of statesmanship to try to win by force Indian opinion and moral partnership between the two people. Does the British public opinion know what is being done in its name in India? People have been put into prisons and many of them are in concentration camps. We are horrified enough when we read what Herr Hitler is doing, we are horrified enough when we read what Sgr. Mussolini is doing, but we do not take pains to acquaint ourselves with what is being done in our name in India. If British people had their sense of their responsibility to India, the India League in this country would not have been a small organisation as it is to-day."

IMPERIALISM'S PUNISHMENT.

"The truth of the matter is, Mr. Chairman," Prof. Laski continued, imperialism brings with its own punishment. All that we know in this country is that the White man's burden here and elsewhere is to be borne by the black man. The Massacre of Amritsar in 1919, the refusal of the British Government to concede to the Indian people their demands, all these things reveal to me and I hope it reveals to all of you here, the plain fact that no people is good enough to be in charge of another people. Another fact that is revealed to me is that you cannot co-operate, as we are co-operating, with such methods abroad without sooner or later being habituated with them at home. The policies that are successfully pursued abroad by the British Government can be pursued at home. The more habituated we become to the use of this method of governance abroad, the more convinced the Government becomes of the utility of such methods at home. Be sure that people who become callous to freedom of Indians will, sooner, or later become callous to the freedom that we have here at home. In my judgment we ought to be realistic about the problem."

KEY OF FREEDOM.

In conclusion Prof. Laski emphasised the fact that "the keys of India's freedom do not lie in London. Those keys lie in India itself. We cannot achieve freedom for India here in London. That time has passed. The Indian people can achieve their freedom in India alone. This must bring us to remember that the year before 1917 the Russian people showed their determination to attain freedom. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, in my judgment, represent the new stage in the development of Indian freedom. I hold, proper though, limited respect for what Mr. Gandhi has attained. I salute Mr. Gandhi for the awakening that he has done the same thing in his country. But it is not enough. Hitler has done the same thing in his country. But the poison that is in it is reflected in the surroundings of the daily life to-day. To me the significance of Nehru's is his Socialism, he is above all an International Socialist. My hope for India is not what the Indian National Congress can accomplish. My interest, is in the growth of the Indian Trade Unionism on the one hand and the alliance of the poor peasants on the other. When they form an alliance and put forth a demand then and then only will Indian freedom be nearer.

I want the attitude of the English people to be one that understands that victory for economic freedom in India is victory for economic freedom in this country. The choice of India's future is not in our hands but in theirs, that is in the hands of the people of India. I see no significance in university education unless it is for the liberation of the people of the country. I see no need for Indian students to come here unless they go back to utilise their knowledge, to translate their training in the service of Indian masses. Some of them have done it and their fate has been their transference to Indian jails. I cannot see or think that one has paid the price of citizenship unless one goes through this transference in India.

TRUE SOCIALISM.

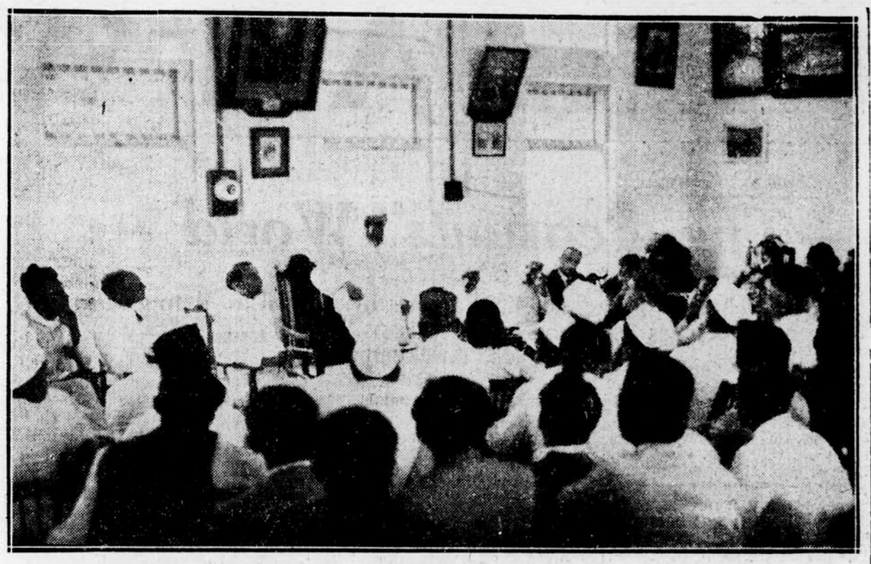
I cannot see why we should stand on a platform and say our Empire is different from other Empires. Honestly I cannot see any difference. Imperialism means economic exploitation. So it has been from the beginning of history and so it will be till the end. I do, Mr. Chairman, want Englishmen and Englishwomen to realise that the measure of their support for Indian freedom is the measure of their faith in their own freedom. I cannot endure, as a citizen of this country, the things that are done in my name and in your name in India without expressing my sense of shame of it. The administration of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Wedgewood Benn in the Labour Government has made it clear to us as to where the responsibility for the Meerut Trial lies. I say that responsibility lies and must lie on the shoulders of the last Labour Government. India is not a problem, Mr. Chairman, we have to think about when at sudden moments bombs are thrown in the country. We cannot be in fundamental sense true Socialists unless we have in our conscience the fabrics of the Indian life—the problem of India at the very centre of our thinking."

NEED FOR PROTEST

"In India to-day," Pro. Laski declared, "has arisen a new leadership which realises that Nationalism alone cannot covet national freedom. Nehru's speech at Lucknow is a real speech for Indian freedom. In that speech we see for the first time the deep realisation of the great truth that political freedom cannot be one apart from economic freedom. We see the turning of Indian people to the realisation of real clevages which exists in the India Act. As the Constitution is attempted to be carried out let us take our part here in continuous outcry against it and against imperialist powers."

Sir Stafford Cripps declared that if a great party, like the Indian National Congress, is prevented from having that full access to the people of India, which is the elementary right, there is no meaning in talking of responsible

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 4)



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had a conference with city leaders on Sunday at the Congress House, in connection with the inauguration of Civil Liberties Union.

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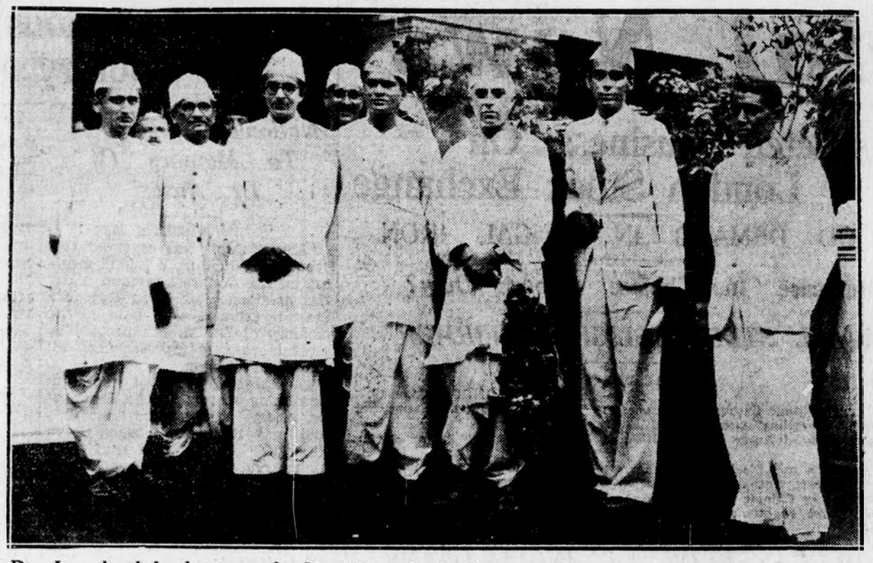

Pt. Jawaharlal photographed at West End Cinema with the Congress Socialist party leaders where he addressed a public meeting on Saturday morning.

Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill

(Continued from page 6.)

of inspecting the accounts of companies by passing an ordinary resolution. In the case of well-managed companies a similar provision is generally inserted in the Articles of Association. Recently, however, in the case of Articles of Association of several companies the words at the end of the regulation viz., "or by the Company in General Meeting" have been dropped. The Articles of Association of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co., Ltd., under the management of the Killicks, furnish an outstanding example on the point. The result is that the general body of shareholders will not be entitled to inspection of the company's books and accounts even if they were to pass a resolution in that behalf. They should, if they want to have inspection, go to the length of passing a special resolution as laid down by Sec. 142 of that Act. This is well-nigh impossible as it is always easy for managing agents and directors to collect the requisite number of votes to defeat a special resolution which requires a 3/4ths majority in the first instance The compulsory adoption of the regulation in question will, therefore, have the effect of making ineffective Articles of the kind referred to above.

Profit And Loss Account

Regulation No. 107 lays down the general principles on which profit and loss accounts are to be framed. It provides 'inter alia' that the Profit and Loss Account shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived and the gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenses of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. I congratulate the Law Member upon having included this very vital regulation in the list of regulations contained in the new clause. The change proposed will have the effect of placing before shareholders certain details to which they are entitled. It will enable them to study the course of receipts and expenses from year to year, note the variations, question the management, detect wasteful items of expenditure and expose inefficient methods. An informative Profit and Loss Account, instead of being a source of weakness, must be a source of strength to the directors as their attention would be directed to specific matters requiring their consideration. It has often been argued that shareholders do no take active interest in the affairs of the companies. I ask whether it is possible for them to do so when essential details on which constructive criticism can be based are denied to them. I hope to deal with this matter in fuller detail at a later stage when I come to examine the provisions of the Bill concerning accounts.

Notices To Shareholders

Regulations Nos. 112 to 116 deal with the manner in which notices should be given by companies to their shareholders. It will be seen from these regulations that companies are required to give notices to their shareholders either personally or by sending them by post to the registered addresses of shareholders in British India. This will, therefore, make ineffective those Articles under which power has been taken to give notice by advertisement only if so desired. This power has been exercised in a most arbitrary manner. One illustration will suffice. I know it for a fact that when some years ago the Bundi Cement Co., came out with a proposal to increase its capital from twenty lacs to forty lacs it convened an extraordinary meeting of its shareholders merely by advertising the resolution and did not send notice thereof to individual shareholders. The result was that several shareholders remained ignorant about the meeting although it was convened to consider such an important proposition as increase of capital. Such practices will now be effectively scotched by the compulsory application of the regulations in question.

In supporting the new clause, I should not be understood to mean that the regulations whose adoption has been made compulsory do not require improvement. As a matter of fact some of these regulations do require improvement. For example, regulation No. 66 might be amended by reducing the seventy-two hours' period prescribed for lodging the proxies. Similarly the regulations about notice might be amended so as to make them applicable to the whole of India and not to 'British India' as at present.

Protect The Weak

I have heard it argued in certain quarters that in making these regulations compulsory, Government have tried to interfere with the alterability of a company's Articles of Association. This argument is untenable having regard to the fact that even in the existing Act there are certain sections which have the effect of overriding for all time to come the provisions contained in the Articles of Association. Even if this were not so, I maintain that it is the duty of the State to protect the weak against the strong. In the preparation of Articles of Association the company promoter always occupies a strong position as against the prospective investor. It is he under whose instructions the Articles are prepared and it is he who knows where and how traps have been laid for the unsuspecting investor. It is, therefore, the duty of the State as the custodian of the interests of the public to protect their interests against objectionable practices adopted by company promoters. But then it is argued that if the public are so blind as to rush for the shares of a company whose Articles of Association contained unreasonable clauses, it is their own funeral. In other words it is argued that no legislation can prevent a fool from his folly. In my opinion this argument has been overdone. In the first place it does not sufficiently take into account the realities of the situation. Is it seriously suggested that in a country like India where the bulk of the population does not understand the English language, let alone the complexities of the Articles of Association, the State has no right to protect their interests against objectionable practices merely because full disclosure of these practices has been made? Carry the argument to its logical conclusion. Suppose the State were not to enact safeguards against objectionable practices of which due disclosure is made, would it not mean that the public, finding themselves unprotected, would fight shy of making investments with the result that industrial expansion of the country would be thwarted? Secondly the argument is baseless as the very object of the Companies Act is to protect the public against unsound and unhealthy practices and, thirdly, assuming that the legislature cannot prevent a fool from his folly, is there any reason why the legislature should not have the right to prevent some company promoters from making fools of the public?

(To be continued).

JAWAHAR HERALDS NEW ERA FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 10)

government by stages or by any other process.

RIGHT METHOD.

"I am glad," Sir Stafford said, "to see that the Congress has passed a resolution demanding a setting up of a Constituent Assembly as the first step to determine the choice of Government that the people of India chose to have for themselves. If we are to suppose that some more progressive party is to come in power in this country, with the situation as it is in India to-day, then it is clear what attitude we should take in India. The first thing that must be done is to relieve the people of all those fetters on political propaganda, which bind them today. Free speech, free press and free thinking should be allowed in the length and breadth of India so that the people of India can meet in a Constituent Assembly as free people. No party in this country could be faithful, may it be a Labour or a Socialist Party, to its profession unless it was prepared to do away with all repressive measures in India. Having done that, we must give to the people of India a pledge that whatever that Constituent Assembly determines, we will willingly accept. It will be a question of carrying out loyally the dictates of the Indian people in regard to the form of their Government as dictated by the Constituent Assembly. If we could be able to carry that promise then indeed there might be an opportunity of achieving freedom in India in a peaceful way."

MENACE OF ANOTHER WAR.

"We must not forget," continued Sir Stafford Cripps, "the events in North Africa. They are not absent from the minds of British Statesmen in their relation with India. They are not prepared to give up India, that useful source of armed forces in times of troubles, that useful source of money in times of financial difficulties and that "brightest jewel" in the Crown of the Empire. The central problem is the liquidation of British imperialism. It has its repercussion too upon the present international situation. Unless we can put the control of our national, our imperial, and our foreign policies in the hands of those people who have no greed for exploitation, who have no desire to conquer and hold other countries, we shall find another 1914-1918 facing us before we are very old. Our responsibility is not of waving of a Union Jack but of doing our utmost to see our fellow friends in India treated in the way that we ourselves desire to be treated in this country. If we could secure this, then the next Labour Government is going to bring freedom for India. If nothing else it does, it will be marked down as one of the greatest governments for freeing the people of India from British yoke.

Before putting the resolution to vote, which was carried unanimously, the Chairman, Mr. Jagger, asked everyone in the hall to read Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography, which he said was placed in every public library in England "I hope every one here by begging, borrowing or as a last alternative by stealing, make sure to get the book and read it," he concluded.

I understand that the first edition of the Autobiography is now sold out and hurried steps have been taken to put on the market the second edition.

NEXT CONGRESS AT NASIK?

Dist. Committee To Press Claim Before Provincial Body

NASIK, May 18.

"The next Congress should be held at Nasik," was the unanimous decision of the Congressmen of the district who met here last evening to consider the question of the venue of the Congress and survey the means and facilities at their command to make the session a success.

The meeting has authorised Nasik's representatives on the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, to press Nasik's claim at the forthcoming meeting of the M. P. C. C. to be held in Poona on May 22 to settle this question

All the members were very enthusiatic at the idea and declared their readiness to do their utmost to make the session a success.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, the local Congress Secretary, who was the first to raise the cry of "next Congress at Nasik" said that he full well realised the very great responsibilities and grave difficulties that awaited them and declared that.

With determination they would be able to shoulder their responsibilities and overcome the difficuties.

Many others spoke emphasising the "pre-eminence of Nasik" and its claims.

2,000 New Members in Month.

"That 2,000 new members have been secured for the Congress in the past month from the villages and that nearly 300 of them are drawn from the "monied classes" of merchants, Sahukars and Marwaris," is the gist of a statement issued by the local Congress Secretary, who is on an intensive propaganda tour through out the district.

He adds that it is not true that the Marwaris or the merchants as a class have refused their support to the Congress, but does not deny that there have been individual cases of some "loyalists", who did not want to join the Congress.—A. P.

DEATH PENALTY IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, May 15.

A plea for the abolition of the death penalty was made by Mr. D. S. De Fonseka (Panadur) in the State Council who moved a resolution for the substitution of life imprisonment.

He argued that in four cases out of five, the murderer in Ceylon was an illiterate villager, who killed in a moment of anger, without premeditation or desire for enrichment. He was amazed at the amount of perjured evidence in the Island and cited instances when innocent men were found guilty and later pardoned by the Governor. He shuddered to think how many innocent men might have gone to their death.

The motion was referred to the Attorney-General for report.

FULFIL ANSARI'S LIFE MISSION

(Continued From Page 14)

gress not merely by becoming members, but by contributing substantially towards its progress.

The resolution was passed all standing.

At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, May 18.

Under the presidentship of Dr. Fakrudin a public meeting was held here last night in Azad Bag and where a condolence resolution touching sad demise of Dr. Ansari was passed all standing. Mr. Pranlal Munshi recounted the glorious services of Dr. Ansari especially his contribution to the Hindu-Muslim unity

Dr. Fakrudin paying a glowing tribute to the departed leader recounted the work done for creating national consciousness among Indians.

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New York Futures 5 Up

Pool Selling May At Higher Basis | Scattered Liquidation In Chicago Wheat

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN CROSS RATES

SILVER DULL

BOMBAY, May 18.

On Monday London Exchanges opened with Sterling Dollar at 4.96 1/2 and then fell to 4.96 7/16 subsequently further improving to 4.96 15/16 on better support.

Franc opened 75.34 and then eased to 75.29 eventually however rate rallied to 75.44 on buying support.

NEW YORK STEADY.

Displayed considerable strength due to much needed rains in the Eastern Belt, which attracted speculative buying. Pool authorities continuel to sell May at slightly improved basis. Enquiry for spot cotton was fairly good. SIVER DULL.

Continued Chinese selling on London market had a depressing effect.

WHEAT EASY.

Easier advices form abroad induced fairly good liquidation on Chicago wheat market.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, May 18.

Previous closing	10.44
To-day's opening	10.49
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.49
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, May 18.

Previous closing	5.76
To-day's opening	5.75
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	5.72
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 200-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 18.

New York cotton absence of rains in eastern belt is causing anxiety with result that there was considerable speculative buying of new corps with enquiry generally active while enquiry for spot was fairly good. Pool continued to sell May at slightly improved basis.

Trading in October commenced at 10.49 i.e. five points higher than previous closing prices improved on steadier Liverpool cables and domestic and foreign trade buying influenced by better textile situation but higher level brought out hedge selling and liquidation with October around 10.48.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.40/11.39) 11.42/11.41
October (10.50/10.49) 10.50/10.49
December (10.47/10.46) 10.40/10.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.23) 6.27
American July (6.08) 6.07
Egyptian May (8.90) 8.88
Egyptian July (8.67) 8.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 18.

Broach J/A. which closed at 5-30 at Rs. 202 was later quoted at Rs. 101/8 at the time of New York opening. Though the American futures were some what active, the local rate here did not improve as the Liverpool cotton closed four points lower against its expectation of one point lower.

Sterling Loan 3 1/2 per cent closing at £97 3/4

SPUDT IN SILVER BULLION IMPORTS

Customs Returns For April

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 18.

Spurts in imports of "silver bullion, sheet-plates and other manufacturers" indicated in the customs returns for the first month of the current financial year. While during the whole year 1935-36, the yield from customs duty on imported silver "etcetera" amounted to Rs. 3,851,000, the yield for April 1936 alone, amounts to Rs. 2,838,00 as against Rs. 43,000 in April, 1935.

Even the yield from protective duty on silver-ware—thread increased from Rs. 82,000 in April, 1935, to Rs. 62,000 in April 1936.

In the Wardha Rape case an identification parade, when the counsels and the accused were all dressed in a uniform with spectacles on, the girl identified both accused.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 18.

Previous closing	4.96 1/2
To-day's opening	4.96 7/8
To-day's closing	4.97 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 18.

Previous closing	4.96 9/16
To-day's opening	4.96 1/2
To-day's closing	4.96 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 18.

Previous closing	75.35
To-day's opening	75.34
To-day's closing	75.44

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON SILVER

London, May 18.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 5/8)	20 9/16
Forward	(20 11/16)	20 5/8

The market was quiet steady.
London gold (£7-0-2) £7-0-1

DISCOUNTS

London, May 18.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 18. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.68 7/8) 5.69 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.54) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (63.31) 63.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 18.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 51/7, 51/7 and 51/8 prices generally showed easier tendency on scattered selling and liquidation while slightly weaker London cables caused renewed selling pressure closed quiet at Rs. 50/15, 50/15 and 51.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/10/6 and 34/10/9 market was quiet in absence of any speculative interest while later prices suffered slight setback on weakness of franc closed steady at Rs. 34/9/9, 34/10 and 34/10.

Posed As Police Officer And Got Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 18.

For alleged personating as a C.I.D Officer with a view to robbing, one Muhammad Yusuf was arrested last night in a lane near the Sealdah Railway station. One Tashilder of a moffusil estate was proceeding along the lane, with a purse containing about Rs. 40,000, when it is alleged the accused wanted to search him posing himself as a Police officer. A police constable who happened to pass there at the time arrested the accused.

When produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the accused was remanded to police custody till May, 20.—United Press.

The Executive Committee of the Amraoti District Shetkari Sangh at a meeting passed a resolution that a committee be appointed for the close study of the detailed needs and requirements of the farmers and to advise the Sangh regarding the means to fulfil them. Another resolution was passed protesting against the coercive measures that were being adopted for the realization of land revenue in the tahsil of Chandur and elsewhere.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 18.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet July at 71 7/8 October 71 3/8 there was not much doing but prices generally kept steady with traders awaiting foreign developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 18.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.92 7/8. Prices eased slightly on scattered liquidation and outside selling influenced by easier advices from abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£204 1/2 buyers) 203 3/4 buyers 203 1/4 sellers.
Lead (£15 1/8) £15 1/2 buyers. No sellers steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£41) £40 3/4 to £41 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (£7 1/2 pad and sellers) £7 7/16 paid and sellers.
Forward (£7 7/16) £7 9/16 paid buyer

SILVER CABLES

London, May 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

Market Dull. There was small Indian buying and China selling at 1/16 under the fixed rate.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 3/4) 2-3 9/16 paid buyers) £13 11/16 sellers.

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 13/16 paid) £18 13/16 sellers.
Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 9/16 paid buyers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

Bombay, May 18.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

London, May 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	6

Sept. 1936 Delivery.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	6	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	6	9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	6	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	6	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	6	9
Wheat	4	6	3
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	3	6
Linseed September	7	6	9

The tone was steady.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 18.

Lionel Edward's Norvegian Line S.S. Tiradentes of 2913 Reg. tons Capt. E. Hansen arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam Port Said and Aden with General Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Hatipara of 4897 Reg Tons Capt H. Taylor arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Colombo, Coast Ports and Cannanore with Rice and General Cargo.

Lloyd Triestino's S.S. Celicia of 1613 Reg Tons, Capt. O. Liccui arrived from Trieste, via Venice, Brindisi Port Said, Suez, Massova and Alleppey with General Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Chinkoa of 3295 Reg Tons, Capt. J. Mackenzie arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with Coal and General Cargo..

DEPARTURE

Bombay, May 18.

Turner Morrison and Coy's S.S. Rajput of 3398 Reg Tons, Capt G. P. Robb sailed for Bedi Br. via Bhavnagar and Verawal with local and same bottom Cargo.

Lloyd Triestino's S.S. Sumatra of 3651 Reg Tons, Capt. A Valcini sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with local and same bottom Cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's S.S. Dalgoma of 3571 Reg Tons, Capt. P. H. Beeching sailed for Mongrol and Karachi, Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom Cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 18.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 18-5-36:

S.S. Jalaratna (Sc. S. N. Co) for Tuticorin. Colombo and Rangoon.

S.S. Jalapadma (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Karachi.

S.S Begum (T. M. & Co.) for Calcutta via Madras, Cocanada Pondicherry and Malabar Coast Ports.

Restricted Business On London Stock Exchange

GOOD DEMAND IN BENGAL IRON

Increase In Chinese Export Duty?

WALL STREET SLIGHTLY FIRMER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 18.

On London Stock Exchange, flow of fresh business is still somewhat damped by prevailing uncertainties.

Several good features notably Oils and Twin Eagles were again prominent.

Among Iron and Steel Bengal Iron rose from 6/9 to 8/3 on good buying.

Metal Market Antimony featured on unconfirmed report of increase of five per cent in Chinese export duty.

Wall Street slightly firmer though business confined to professionals.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 18.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed to-day at ?

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday May 5 £97 3/4
Wednesday May 6 £97 3/4
Friday, May 8 £97 7/8
Monday, May 11 £97 7/8
Tuesday, May 12 £97 7/8
Wednesday, May 13, £97 3/8
Thursday, May 14 £97 3/8
Friday, May 15 £97 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 18.

London Exchanges opened with Sterling Dollar at 4.96 1/2 and then fell to 4.96 7/16 subsequently further improving to 4.96 15/16 on better support franc opened 75.34 and then eased to 75.29 eventually however rate rallied to 75.44 on buying support.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £207 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-6
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 3/4
Hydro Electric (£6 5/8) £7 3/8
Musical Industries (25-6) 25-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (45-3) 45-9
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 38-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolseworth New Ford (130-1 1/2) 129-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (35-10 1/2) 35-6
University Ordinary (32-3) 32
Ford Motors (31-4 1/2) 30-9
Cable Wires (£8) £7 7/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-1 1/2) 158-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20) 19-6
Distillers (102-3) 102-9
Bred and Dyers (7-6) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (11-0) 11
J and P Coates Ordinary (63) 55
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 48-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (24-3) 23-9
Inter Nickels (£46) £47
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £104 1/2

Heads Of Secondary Schools To Confer

The Secretary of the Association of the Heads of the Secondary Schools in Poona, writes:—

In view of the changes in the syllabus of studies at the Matriculation examination, the Association of the Heads of Secondary Schools in Poona have resolved to convene a Conference of the heads of secondary schools of the Deccan Group and the Heads of secondary schools using the Marathi medium.

The Conference will be held in Poona in the N.M.V. High School Buildings on Thursday and Friday, 28th and 29th May, 1936.

Mr. S. S. Cameron, Educational Inspector, Central Division, will preside.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 18. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£115) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£111 1/2) £110
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£116 1/2) £112 3/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107 1/2) £106 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £115 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (29-0) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-9) 29-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30) 31-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-3) 64-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £14 5/8
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 5/8
Moddar New (£51-3) £50-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/3) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 41-3
Anglo Iranian (93-9) 95-7 1/2
Burma Oil (96-9) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (27-1 1/2) 26-6
Shell Transport (100) 98-9
Royal Dutch (£34 1/2) £34 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/4) £48 1/2
L M Ford (£24 7/8) £23 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/8) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £137
London Board G Stock (£103 1/2) 102 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 18.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (Dol 64) dol 62 5/8
Anaconda Copper Fining (dol 35 1/8) dol 34 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 58 1/2) dol 58 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 121) dol 121.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN LAHORE

Sequel To Alleged Dispute Over Watertap

LAHORE May 18.

A clash between Sikhs and Muslims in the vicinity of Shahidgunj occurred this morning.

Following a dispute, it is stated over the use of a water-tap in the locality. Two Muslims were injured.

Though the clash had nothing to do with the Shahidgunj dispute and was communal only by accident in view of the dangerous proximity of the spot to Shahidgunj, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and other police officials rushed there and restored order after taking into custody for the purpose of examination a few Sikhs and the injured Muslims. Police pickets have been posted at the spot and all is quiet at the time of wiring.

It appears that the dispute over the use of the water-tap has been between the Sikh and their Muslim neighbours. The locality was threatened with a crisis three days ago when the matter was reported to the police. This morning suddenly the matter came to a head and from words the parties came to blows.—A. P.

"Lived A Glorious Life Devoted To Country's Service"

Nationwide Tributes To Memory Of Dr. Ansari

PATNA, May 17.

"Ansari Day" was observed this evening by holding a public meeting on the Congress maidan under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad. Tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. M. A. Ansari by several speakers representing all shades of opinion.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Dr. Ansari and praying that his soul may rest in peace. Babu Rajendra Prasad said that Dr. Ansari had lived a glorious life devoted to the service of the Congress and the country in general.

Mr. Shafi Daudi said that the whole of India was mourning Dr. Ansari's death. Dr. Ansari's greatest work and object in life was to bring about harmony among the discordant communities in the country.—A.P.

At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Glowing tributes to the memory of Dr. Ansari were paid at a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at Mohammedali Park. Mr. Satischandra Dasgupta presided. A resolution expressing profound sorrow at Dr. Ansari's sudden death was passed.

Another public meeting of Moslems was held at the Town Hall over which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided. The meeting passed a resolution expressing sorrow at Dr. Ansari's death and resolving to take steps to perpetuate his memory by helping generously towards the extension of the national university the foundation stone of which was laid by Dr. Ansari in 1925.

At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

In pursuance of the Congress President's announcement asking for the observance of "Ansari Day," a public meeting was held this evening in Mohammadali Park under the presidentship of Babu Purshotamdas Tandon at which speeches were made eulogising Dr. Ansari's services to the country and asking the people to follow in his footsteps and work for communal unity. Among the speakers were Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Mr. A. M. Khawja, Mr. K. M. Ashraf, Mr. Hasan Zahir and Mr. Keshavdev Malaviya.

'BEST WAY OF PAYING TRIBUTE'

Anonymous English Donation Of Rs. 1,000 For Jamia Millia

An English friend who wishes to remain anonymous has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Jamia Millia and addressed the following letter to the Principal.

"Dear Dr. Zakir Hussain.

I have felt it very difficult to give adequate expression to the real sorrow which I felt at Dr. Ansari's death. I know something of the devoted work which you and he and others have done and are doing for the Jamia Millia and it seems to me that the best way of paying a tribute to his memory is in helping this work. Please regard this as nothing more than a small tribute from one unknown to the memory of a very charming personality and a very kind friend."

DELHI'S TRIBUTE TO DR. ANSARI

He Wielded Unrivalled Influence Over Mahatma, Says, Asaf Ali

NEW DELHI, May 18.

Subhas Bose Day which was postponed due to Dr. Ansari's death on May 10 and the Ansari Day were observed last evening when a public meeting was held. In connection with Subhas Day, a resolution was passed protesting against the arrest and detention of Subhas Bose and asking Government either to hold a public trial or to release him. A number of speeches emphasised the necessity of protecting the Civil Liberties of the people and with that end in view, according to practical support to Pt. Jawaharlal's move for Civil Liberties Union by joining such a Union.

Speaking at the Ansari Day, meeting Mr. Asaf Ali said that Dr. Ansari wielded unrivalled influence over Gandhiji and the miracle of Gandhiji's conversion to parliamentarianism was largely due to this fact. His advice and words were scriptures for Gandhiji and his voice was considered the combined voice of seventy million Muslims of India. No other single individual among Muslims could serve the purpose of a living link between them and the Congress. "My back is broken and I find myself like a helpless orphan after Ansari's death," concluded Mr. Asaf All.

Several other ladies and gentlemen also addressed the meeting.—A. P.

At Moradabad

MORADABAD, May 18.

A public meeting representative of all communities and shades of political opinion was held last evening in the town hall grounds Sir Mohammad Yakub presiding. The meeting passed a resolution expressing a deep sense of grief at the sudden demise of Dr. Ansari, considering the demise a great national calamity and irreparable loss. The meeting expressed condolence with and extended its sympathy to Dr. Ansari's wife and other members of the bereaved family.—A. P.

Ansari Library For Sholapur

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, May 18.

Yesterday the Sholapur Market observed complete hartal for Dr. Ansari's death. In a meeting, Ansari Library was opened, and Dr. Ansari's Photo painted and presented by Abdul Kadar, a local painter was unveiled by Doctor Antrolikar. The meeting resolved to open a Yatimkhana and appointed Abdulkarim Lunze to carry out these plans.

The police banned the public meeting at the Islam Chauk, but it was held at the Gadda Maidan last night where Dr. Antrolikar presided and Moulvi Hissami and Jaju addressed the meeting. Another meeting was held in Balives which was was presided wy Dr. Antrolikar, when Mr. Jaju and Dr. Antrolikar delivered effective speeches referring to the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity.

At Lahore

LAHORE, May 17

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. Ansari at a huge public meeting held at Lajpat Rai Hall to-night under the auspices of the Lahore District Congress Committee, Dr. Kitchlew presiding. Raja Narendra Nath, Rai Bahadur Mukand Puri, Pandit Nanakchand and others were present.

A resolution expressing regret at the sad and untimely demise of Dr. Ansari was adopted, all standing.—United Press.

At Wardha

WARDHA, May 18.

Wardha observed Ansari Day at a public meeting held yesterday in the Town Hall with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in the chair. Speeches were made by Karandikar, Dhotre Dadasaheb, Dharmadhikari. A condolence resolution was passed all standing.—United Press.

"TACKLE COMMUNAL PROBLEM"

Madras Mayor On How To Honour Ansari's Memory

MADRAS, May 18.

Speeches characterisiny Dr. Ansari's death as an irreparable loss to the country and appealing to leaders to tackle the Hindu-Muslim problem were made at a public meeting in observance of Ansari-Day, Jamal Mahomed presiding. It was observed that Dr. Ansari's burning love for his country and his sincere anxiety for the real and lasting well-being of the people lifted him above sickening wrangles. Communalism made him unbending and an outstanding apostle of communal harmony.

Abdul Hamid Khan, the Mayor moved a condolence resolution which was carried unanimously. The Mayor said that Dr. Ansari's life was unique and though he was a Muslim he was not swayed by any communal considerations. The only way in which they could perpetuate the deceased's memory was not by erecting a statue but by tackling the communal problem. He appealed to Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah to take up the question and see that a satisfactory solution was reached.—A. P.

It is reported that two new papers, one in Hindi and the other in Marathi will be issued at Nagpur shortly for the purpose of the ensuing elections.

New York Cotton Easier In Absence Of Buying

Southern Hedge Selling And Liquidation

Foreign Selling | Absence Of Rains

LACK OF MOISTURE: LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 18.

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton Exchange put up considerable resistance especially in the new crop months but the finish was lower due to foreign selling coupled with local liquidation. Lack of moisture in the East and slow trade demand were the only sustaining factors.

WALL STREET

Due to little encouragement on the Stock Exchange, efforts to stir up a rally proved futile. The final closing was irregular with a limited turnover.

CHICAGO

During the initial stage prices declined on lower cables and forecasts of rains in the South-West but later rallied in sympathy with North-Western grain market.

C. C. C.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is reported to have received requests for the release of 724,107 bales of loan cotton upto may 15. At the same time the cotton pool announced holdings of May 15th of 212,000 bales of spot cotton and 517,000 of futures.

NEW YORK COTTON.

It is understood that the A. A. A. estimates the Season's World Consumption of American cotton around 12,000,000 bales with a prospective world carryover around 7,750,000 and that it is also reported to be basing tentative views of crop possibilities ranging from 13,200,000 to 13,900,000 bales on a probable acreage of 35,000,000 acres.

It is reliably reported that the U. S. Government will not release in excess of a million bales of loan cotton. There was heavy speculative foreign buying in October. Cloth markets were quiet and featureless. Stock Exchange also staged a poor show due to want of any enthusiasm on the part of operators.

Trading in the American futures commenced with unchanged rates, October being quoted at 10.49. Immediately it touched 10.50 plus 1 being the highest for the day.

Even though it was Saturday, prices movements were rather rapid. New crop position displayed resisting tendency but due to absence of any important buying, prices failed to show any further rise. However, lack of moisture and some trade support helped the market to maintain a steady level.

Later, a depressing attitude was noticeable mostly due to Southern hedge selling coupled with some liquidating operators which forced down the October position to 10.44 (—5) being the lowest for the day. Thereafter market assumed a quiet tone in absence of further selling pressure.

Advices from Wall Street were also less encouraging while outside support was totally absent. Finally the session terminated with October standing at 10.44—5. The Spot closed 11.72—1.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans future market also showed a downward trend in sympathy with the ruling weakness in the American cotton market. July and October finally closed at 11.30—1 and 10.40—5 respectively. The Spot here finished at 11.65—2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

As expected the Liverpool Cotton Exchange opened with October being quoted at 5.75 which was also the lowest for the day.

It was a two sided market with buying and selling encounting each other. Some London and Continental purchases of new crop months were countered by selling from Bombay Trade support was also in evidence. Trade is beginning to appreciate the cheapness of new crops which foretell a better tone.

Spot demand, was reported to be quiet fair. However, price-movement were apparently quite meagre. Though the business put through was of a good nature market showed no strong fluctuation.

Finally the session finished with October standing at 5.76 plus 1 which was also the highest for the day. The Spot closed at 5.76 plus 1.

EAST INDIAN.

The East Indian cotton futures showed a firm tone May and July gaining two points in their respective position at the close.

EGYPTIAN.

The Egyptian group also ruled firm Sakel May and Upper July securing three to 4 points at the close.

The Alaxandrian market was closed.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 10.50 plus 1.

New York October Lowest 10.44 —5.

Liverpool October Highest 5.76 plus 1.

Liverpool October Lowest 5.75 eq.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following information from their foreign friends.

Liverpool:—Rains wanted in East. Consumption well maintained. Trade beginning to appreciate cheapness of new crops which show better tone.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—Between midnight and daylight, cool nights; no precipitation. The fields are generally clean and free from grass. Spot demand good.

Recommend buying October delivery in Liverpool.

Now York:—Heavy speculative foreign buying October. Reliably reported, Government will not release in excess of a million bales of loan cotton; expect this figure to be reached by June last.

Cables received through Reuters:

Liverpool:—Trade calling, otherwise market featureless. Closed quiet but steady.

New York:—Considerable resistance was displayed by New Crop at the ten and half cent. level, but foreign selling told and new crops ended lower.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Foreign selling in New York was offset by continued absence of rains in the Eastern Belt.

• The C. C. C. announce the release of 724,107 bales of loan cotton up to 15th May whilst the Pool state their holdings on May 15th were 212,000 bales spots and 517,000 bales futures.

Officials of the A.A.A. estimate the season's world consumption of American at around twelve million bales, with a prospective world carryover of 7,750,000 bales. They are also, tentatively basing their views of this season's crop possibilities ranging from 13,200,000 bales to 13,900,000 bales on a probable acreage of 35 million acres.

The following cable is to hand from our Head Office:—

"Lack of moisture East and trade demand sustaining factors."

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW.

After the quiet but steady market early in the week, the demand picked up considerably on the continued dry weather in the Eastern Belt, the Senate passage of the Smith Bill providing for a long range liquidation of the loan cotton and the renewed strength of the stock market, with new crop months reaching new high levels on extensive trade and commission house buying.

With the release of the Loan Cotton, thus far estimated around 750,000 bales and in view of the constantly declining Pool Stocks the market comment reflects more optimism over the prospects for the next season, aided by the impression that the policy of loaning farmers above the market price has been abandoned.

It is understood that the A.A.A. estimates the season's world consumption of American cotton around 12,000,000 bales with a prospective world carryover around 7,750,000 and that it is also reported to be basing tentative views of crop possibilities ranging from 13,200,000 to 13,900,000 bales on a probable acreage of 35,000,000 acres.

Cloth markets were quiet and featureless.

BOMBAY COTTON

Trading Restricted

BOMBAY: May 18.

The Local Cotton Market continues to rule steady. In absence of any important transaction to-day, price-movements were confined within a small range. Besides foreign advices were also somewhat discouraging. Most of the local transactions are of a profit-taking nature.

On Saturday, the New York Cotton showed considerable resistance against hedging pressure. Foreign selling was offset by the continued absence of rains in the Eastern belt. Absence of any buying power was quite conspicuous. While the usual liquidating pressure lowered the prices slightly. The only sustaining factors were lack of moisture in the East and some trade support. Wall St. presented no appreciable price-movements due to lack of encouragement on the part of operators.

Following a small drop in American future our local market opened in the J|A. at Rs. 201 and soon rose to Rs. 201-4 on general buying, but later some officers appeared as sellers and hence the rate again declined to Rs. 200-12. The lower stage again attracted few scattered purchasers which lifted the rate again to the opening level.

Though expected to open at a loss of 3 points, the Liverpool October opened at 575-1. Later it was quoted at 574-2. The steady tone in Liverpool attracted numerous scattered purchasers in the local market and the rate for Broach J|A. soon rose by about a rupee. Later market assumed a firm tone.

Rates at 5-30 were as under:—

Broach A|M.	Rs. 200-8
Broach J|A.	Rs. 202
Broach A|May, 1937 ...	Rs. 199-12
Oomra May	Rs. 189-4
Oomra July	Rs. 187-4
Oomra D|Jan.	Rs. 181-4
Bengal July	Rs. 158-4
Bengal D|Jan.	Rs. 145-8
Teji Mandi A|May 1937	Rs. 23-12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G					
Bengal U P ...	173	169	164	161	
Punjab ...	173	169	164	161	
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	197	194	191	187	...
C P No. 1	207	204	201	197	...
C P No. 2	202	199	196	192	...
Broach No. 2 ...	209	206	203	199	
Punjab-Ame ...	220	217	214	210	
Surat ...	245	242	239	235	
Rajpipla ...	242	239	236	232	
Navsari ...	251	248	245	241	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd ...	69
Consolidated Gas	30
Columbia Gas	19
United Light and Power	6
American Tel and Tel	161 3/4
Western Union Telg	80
Radio Corporation	11
New York Central	34 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
United States Steel	58 1/4
Amr Water Works Com	22
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	98
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	84
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Electric Light 6 per cent 1953	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
General Motor	62 3/4
Int Cement	46
Socony	12 3/4
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	33
Amr Celanese	23
Sun Life of Canada	445
Int Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
American Smelting	77
North Amr Com	25
Canadian Pacific R R	12
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	101
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	117
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	114
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	106

Expect firm market.
Total business: 3/4 million

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 18

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270
Banks selling T T	268
Banks buying T T	265 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	566
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 16th instant	4.96 1/2
Japan/London 18th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 18th instant	7.30
Hongkong/London 18th instant	1/3 27/32
Shanghai/London 18th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 16th instant	75.35
London/Belgium 16th instant	29.34
London/Switzerland 16th instant	15.35
London/Berlin 16th instant	12.33
London/Stockholm 16th instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 16th instant	4.96 9/16
London/Amsterdam 16th instant	7.34 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.	
Gold	
Gold 16th instant	£7-0-3
15th instant	£7-0-2
Silver London Ready	
15th instant	20 7/8
16th instant	20 5/8
Silver London Forward	
15th instant	20 7/8
16th instant	20 11/16
Silver New York Ready	
15th instant	46
16th instant	46
London Discounts 3 mos	
15th instant	9/16 p.c.
16th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
15th instant	5/8 p.c.
16th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

SILVER FIRM

BOMBAY, May 18.

Foreign cables denying sales by China at 50 cents have been continuously causing heavy speculative liquidation on the local silver market. The likelihood of China restoring the silver standard with a devalued silver dollar seems quite remote at present. All these factors tell heavily upon the local market which showed a quiet trading to-day during the initial stage.

On Saturday the London silver closed at 1/4d. and 3/16d. lower for spot and forward position. India and China both bought and again sold. In absence of fresh buyers, speculators again sold. New York silver closed at 45-34 cents. Montreal futures for May and July closed 28 points and 101 point lower than the previous close—the Shanghai rate closed at 1-2 3/8.

Locally business in Jeth started at Rs. 51-4 and gradually rose to Rs. 51-7 on scattered buying operators. Business was limited and hence there were no further price movements.

During the afternoon market showed a slight improvement on scattered buying. The undertone was quite firm.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.:

Ready 51/7.
Jeth 51/7.
Ashad 51/9.
Jeth Tejimandi 0-15.
Ashad Tejimandi 1-10-0.

GOLD STEADY

BOMBAY, May 18.

The gold section of the local Bullion Exchange continues to rule steady in absence of foreign stimulating advices. London gold showed a rise of 1d to £7-0-3. Dollar and the Franc rates continue to rule with irregular price movements. Trading here commenced at Rs. 34-10-6 as expected, the market was dull from the beginning and price-movements were practically at a standstill. Buyers were very few but the selling pressure was entirely absent

The days Sterling-Dollar and the Franc rates opened at 496 7/16 and 75.35. Later they were quoted at 496 11/16 and 75.29. There was a slight decline in prices here.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 10 3
Jeth	34 10 3
Ashad	34 10 0
Teji mandi Jeth	0 3 6
Teji Mandi Ashad	0 5 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 18

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	98/10
3 per cent 1941	105
3 per cent 1951/54	105
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/13
4 per cent 1943	111/10
4 per cent 1960/70	114/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/7
5 per cent 1939/44	109/7
5 per cent 1940/43	111/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/7
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	121
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore	110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	109
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105/4
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore	108/6

LINSEED QUIET: WHEAT FIRM

The London Seed market on Saturday ruled quiet and prices showed no departure from the previous level. The Buenos Aires market also showed a downward trend and July losing two points at the close.

Our market continues to rule weak on heavy speculative selling Trading in Sept. commenced at Rs. 7/6/9 and ruled at the same level during the initial stage.

Liverpool wheat ruled bearish due to general selling and discouraging foreign cables May and July respectively lost 7/8 p. per Cental at the close. Chicago Wheat showed an irregular trend May rose by 1/4c. while July lost 1/8c. per bushel.

Our market here opened with September being quoted at Rs. 4-6-6 and soon improved by a quarter anna on the strength in groundnut market which commands a fairly large stock. Later the rate again reverted to the opening level on upcountry selling orders. Thereafter a quiet tone prevailed.

Later both the markets stood as under:—

	Rs. as. p
Linseed May	7 3 3
Linseed Sept.	7 6 9
Wheat May	4 6 0
Wheat Sept.	4 6 6
Linseed Sept. Teji	0 5 0
Mandi	
Wheat Sept Teji mandi	0 3 9

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 16

Broach A/M opening 201; highest 201 1/4; lowest 200 1/4; closing 200 1/2

Broach J/A opening 202 1/4; highest 202 3/4; lowest 201 1/2; closing 201 1/2

Broach A/M 1937 opening 200; highest 200; lowest 199; closing 199

Oomra May opening 188 1/4; highest 188 1/4; lowest 188 1/4; closing 188 1/4

Oomra July opening 187 1/4; highest 187 1/4; lowest 187; closing 187

Oomra D/J opening 181 1/2; highest 181 1/2; lowest 181 1/2; closing 181 1/2

Bengal May opening 162; highest 162; lowest 161 3/4; closing 161 3/4

Bengal July opening 159; highest 159; lowest 158 1/4; closing 158 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/2; highest 146 1/2; lowest 146; closing 146

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 7 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 2 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 18

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,253
Linseed	13,560
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	224
Gingellyseed	508
Poppyseed	128
Groundnuts	9,180
Castorseed	1,230
Rice	19,204
Myrabollams	3,373
Cottonseed	3,888
Gram	1,418
Joowar	2,097
Maize	33
Bajree	44
Indian sugar	13,565
	Tons.
Coal	369

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 16-5-36	6795000	4233000
Receipts yesterday 16-5-36	6000	2000
Exports to date 16-5-36	5572000	4230000
Stock at Ports 15-5-36	1734000	1822000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-5-36	1690000	343000
Stock at Liverpool 15-5-36	708000	705000
Visible Supply 15-5-36	4627000	4496000
Quantity in sight 15-5-36	11767000	7676000
Quantity out of sight 15-5-36	10246000	8498000

Stock Exchange Presents Strong Undertone

EFFECTS OF REACTION WIPED OFF

Tata Power In The Limelight

BOMBAY: May 18.

Owing to the publication of the Balance Sheet of Tata Iron Steel which showed a little less profit than anticipated, and in corresponding sympathy with easiness of other markets, the Stock Exchange presented a weak tone this morning and with sellers dominating the field prices began to sag rapidly.

Deferreds touched to-day Rs. 507-8 and Ordinaries touched Rs. 160-4, but have closed better at Rs. 535 and Rs. 163-4 respectively owing to fresh support of the bulls.

Reaction that was expected has materialised to-day and with Calcutta entering again the field to-day as strong buyers, market indicates an upward trend.

Mills were also easy with the exception of Kohinoor, which keeps firm like a rock owing to continued support of strong parties.

Burmas and Bellapurs were comparatively neglected while Cements are fairly steady.

Hydro-Electric section was conspicuous for a rise in sympathy with the strength in Government Paper.

Tata Power was in the limelight and has closed better at Rs. 1,547-8 after touching Rs. 1,530.

Government Papers kept strong throughout and closed at Rs. 99-3-6.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 18

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	701 14
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	166 4
100	Central India	233 12
100	Colaba	123 2
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	100 10
100	Gokak	161 4
1000	Hindustan	1575 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	199 6
250	Laxmi	581 4
100	Madhavji	..... 4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	115 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,985 0
50	Simplex	67 8
100	Swadeshi	163 2
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1170 0
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	107 12
25-50	Central	32 9
500	Imperial	1542 8
125-500	Im. Conty.	382 8
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	130 8
5	Union	5 11

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	36 12
70	Gwalior	123 2
160	Indian	484 6
40	Katni Def.	2,280 0
100	Katni Ord.	390 0
10	Okha	276 4
10	Punjab	27 6
100	Shahabad	489 6
70	United	140 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12 2
15-75	New India	41 4
200	Oriental	4.990 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	158 12
100	Andhra Valley	1577 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	176 4
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	162 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 18

Century 165 166 164 166
Bombay Dyeing 702 703 697 702 701
Kohinoor 200 195 197 196 199
Central India 231 230 233
New Great 116 115
Simplex 68 67
Swadeshi 162 163
Bundi 36/14 37 36/12
I Cement 478 480 477 485 482 484
Punjab 27/2 27/1 27/6
Shahabad 485 486 489
Andhra 1560 1567 1565 1575 1577
Tata Hydro 161/14 162/8
Tata Power 1532 1335 1530 1546 1541 1547
Tram Ord 154/6 154/11
T Steel Defd 620 615 622 612 613 607 618 615 626 621 625
T Steel Ord 162 161/4 160/4 163 162/8 163/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 167/4 167
Bellapur 171 170 171
B Steam 285 283 285
B Burma 403 407 402 405

1000	Tata Power	1547 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	885 12
100	C. Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	81 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	785 0

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	34 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	625 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	163 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	206 4
50	Belapur Sugar	171 4
250	Bombay Steam	285 0
125	Bombay Burma	406 4
50	Bombay Burma Con.	143 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-11-3
50	Bombay Telephone	112 0
100	Indian Bleaching	115 0
100	Indian Radio	501 14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	490 0
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	16 6
80	Premier Construction	82 0
75	Tata Oil	15 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	XD. 510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7	p.c. Tata Power	155 5
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0
Govt.	Paper	98-2-6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 18

In full-pressed bales	16-5-36.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	562	288,507
Central India	125	257,076
Barsi and Nagar	108	157,456
Hyderabad Gaorani	26	37,091
Berar	2,237	322,782
Central Provinces	52	87,606
Total Oomras	3,110	1,150,518
Dholera	1,895	162,443
N W Provinces	...	61,712
Rajputana	1,044	77,437
Sind-Punjab	751	445,388
Broach	634	363,970
Coompta and Dharwar	290	47,345
Westerns-Northerns	103	31,383
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnvelly and Cambodia	59	12,713
Persian	...	8
American	...	33,457
Egyptian and African	240	176,685
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	8,126	2,553,466

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th May

In full-pressed bales	16-5-36.	This year.
Europe	738	414,976
Japan and China	6,700	1,052,737
Coast Ports	...	31,489
Up-country by Rail	...	157,565
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	58,919
Total	7,438	1,715,696

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 18

Bengal Superfine	168/170
Bengal Fine	166/168
Bengal F G	163/164
C P 1 Fine	203/204
C P 2 Fine	197/198
Arvi Fine	198/199
Ellichpur Fine	196/197
Berar Fine	191/192
Khamgaon Fine	192/193
Mulkapur Fine	188/191
Khandesh Fine	183/186
Jalna/Sailu Fine	183/186
Burwah Sanavad	193/195
Mathia	178/181
Broach Fine	205/210
Dhollera	200/205
Punjab/American	205/215
Sindh-American	205/215
Cambodia	260/262
Compta	225/230
Westerns	190/200
Miarj	205/207
Jagadia Ankleshwar	233/236
Surat	242/245
Navsari	252/255
Kampala	326/327
Busoga	325/326
Manza	305/310

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, May 18

Yellow metal	.....	33	0 0
Copper sheet	.....	39	0 0

A Burhanpur message states that the sweepers' strike has been called off as a result of amicable settlement between the sweepers and the municipal authorities.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1936

Present A United Front

PRESIDENT JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL

"Free-Thought And Party Differences Denote Sign Of Life"

Pandit Jawaharlal made a stirring speech calling upon the country to make a united front in the face of a struggle, speaking under the auspices of the Upanagar Jilla (Suburban Distt.) Congress Committee at Bandra in the morning. Party differences showed that there was life in the country and as such clash of ideas should be welcomed as helping in the clarification of issues.

Pandit Jawaharlal on arrival at the Patkar's New Buildings was garlanded by the Gujerati Seva Mandal and other bodies.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat garlanded the President on behalf of the S. D. C. C.

Panditji speaking said that during the course of the National struggle many comrades were left behind. Doctor Ansari who was much endeared to them had left them.

Various problems were faced by them in the political arena. Attempts were being made and were made at Lucknow to create a split in the ranks of the Congress.

Party differences should be welcomed from a certain aspect. Parties arose out of free thought. Whether such thought was right or wrong it denoted a sign of life. Stagnation of thought amounted to death.

Fascist countries like Germany and Italy adopted ruthless measures to suppress thinking. It was well-known that even such dictatorial powers came into existence out of a definite line of thought.

Socialism Will Come.

Under the circumstances it was incumbent on them to find a way out of their existing problems—economic depression, poverty, unemployment and starvation. Achievement of 'Freedom' alone vouchsafed a solution which could only be through Socialism, which was bound to come sooner or later.

The growing power of the hungry stomach could not be checked by any existing government or power on earth, as is usually contended. The 'economic crisis' was almost universal in nature. It was a world disease which should and could be treated scientifically only. It could never be treated by palliatives or by a mentality of reforms. The disease and its attendant evils enumerated should be rooted out.

NO ADVANCE POSSIBLE

The New Constitution which aimed at a division of power could not succeed. No advance was possible with it. The machinery that was set up was to rule the country but not for serving it as one would desire to be. Right from the highest officer to the poorest patel the emblem of service was rule.

The Congress was not going to tolerate any sort of relation with the British Imperialism as it could never be a solution.

PANDITJI FIRM

There were a few in the Congress who did not welcome 'Socialism' as a solution. But he (Panditji) was firm in his resolve towards it. It was a law of Nature that whenever a change occurred it was inherent that a few or a small section was always dissatisfied and consequently suffered.

The question before them was to solve the problem of the masses but not of classes and Socialism should be viewed from that point of view.

In their fight, they might suffer, struggle or fail, but they should not be disheartened. He did not quail at seeing comrade fall in battle, but it certainly pained him to see that comrades should turn out to be onlookers at the faintest vestige of repression. Differences they might have but in the struggle all should unite with their differences buried fathoms deep.

They could as well quarrel for seats after the achievement of success (cheers). They should all unite for the struggle for freedom.

WAR CLOUDS

The war clouds hovered in the horizon which prospect shook the Imperialism and they should utilise that opportunity. Panditji finally exhorted the audience to be united in the struggle of the Congress despite the attempts of interested parties to rend them asunder.

Mr. K. S. Natarajan in thanking Panditji for honouring the Suburban District, said that they needed more than anything, character, grit and sincerity in a leader, which were copiously possessed by their chosen leader—Jawahar.

To the singing of Vandemataram the function come to a close.

It was a cosmopolitan gathering and as Panditji's car started off it was stopped by a bevy of Parsi girls who were out to get the autograph of the leader.

VISITS GRAMOPHONE RECORD FACTORY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his secretary Mr. Upadhyaya, Dr. N. S. Hardikar and Mr. S. K. Patil, secretary, B.P.C.C., paid a visit to the National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Company, Limited, situated at Sewri Cross Road, Wadala, after his address at Bandra.

On arrival he was garlanded by Mr. M. T. Pandya for the managing agents and was shown round.

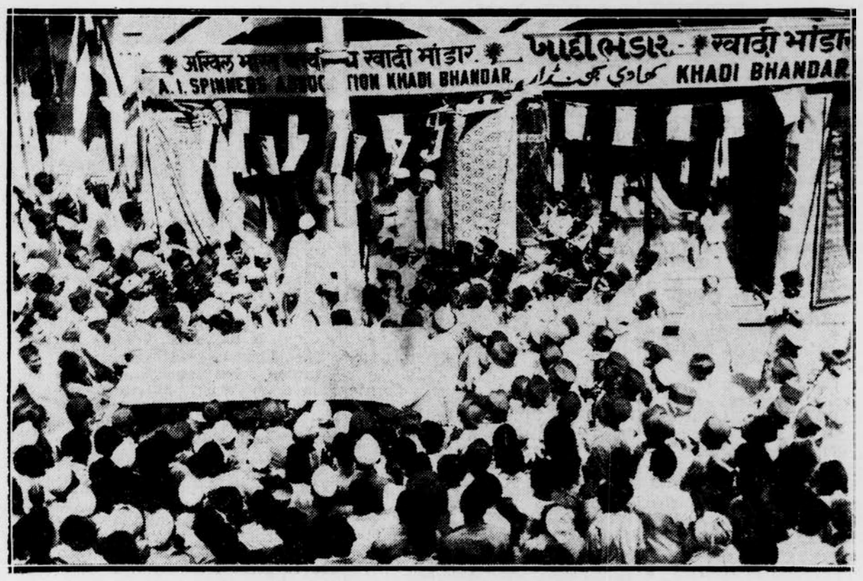
The factory is still in the form of erection and Panditji evinced an interest in looking at the machinery.

He gave the following message to the promoters of the Company, "I wish well to this new concern which I have visited today. I hope that the Gramophone Records which it produces will, not only be as good as any others, but also that through these records the message of Indian freedom will be carried to the world."

From there he proceeded to visit the Khadi Bhandar in the City.

At Khadi Shop.

The Congress President visited the Khadi shop exactly at 10-40 a.m. (S. T.). He was welcomed with an address by the trustees of the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works. He made the following note in the visit book and left the shop: "I hope this Bhandar will work with success and Khadi will be popularised through it."



The Congress President paid a visit to the Khadi Bhandar on Monday.

Khadi As Uniform Of Congress Workers

Jawahar Wants Development Of Industries

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President paid a visit to the Khadi Bhandars recognised by the All-India Spinners' Association at 10 a.m. on Monday.

At the Kalbadevi Khadi Bhandar, the Congress President, who was accompanied by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, S. K. Patil and his secretary, Mr. Upadhyaya, was received by the A. I. S. A. Agent, Mr. Purshottam Kanji and other Khadi workers. A large crowd had assembled on the road to have a 'darshan' of the Pandit.

Regular Spinners

Panditji was garlanded by the workers and Mr. Kanji read out a report of work done by the Khadi Bhandar since its inception. He said he was addressing Panditji, President of the Congress, one of the originators of the A.I.S.A. and also as the Agent of the A.I.S.A. in his own province. Since the time it was started the Khadi Bhandar at Kalbadevi had sold Khadi worth Rs. 49 lakhs.

Speaking about the Khadi workers, he said that all of them were regular spinners. Each one of them got a day off in a week and the working hours were only eight hours a day. Each worker got a month's leave after a year's work.

Speaking from experience in his own province Punditji agreed that those in the villages who had taken up khadi and spinning did make some additional money but unfortunately the extra money that he earned did not remain with him as the Zamindar or somebody else who came to know about the extra amount drained it away from the poor villager in one form or other. Ultimately the villager found that his income for his own expenditure had not increased.

Besides it was felt that the problem of poverty in India could not be effectively solved through Khadi. There was no doubt that Khadi had served a purpose. It had been considered as the uniform of Congress workers. Wearing of Khaddar also showed to the people to which group the wearer belonged.

Development of Industries.

The speaker then drew the attention of the Khadi workers to the development of Industries in the Western countries since the industrial revolution. Industrialisation was really good. It had given power to the man. There was less labour and more output.

There was doubt that at the present stage, industrialisation was not helping the poor people. But that did not mean that industrialisation was bad. It had its good and bad points and the speaker was of the view that it had done more good than harm.

Visits Printing Works.

Panditji then paid a visit to the Khadi Printing Works Bhandar on the Vithalbhai Patel Road, where also he was received by the Manager and garlanded. A report was read and the Congress President wrote a few lines on the visitors book.

He then drove to his residence at Warden Road, where Mr. K. T Shah saw him for about an hour.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu with Miss Padmaja Naidu visited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and had lunch with him. Mr. Saadulla Khan also paid a visit to Panditji.

In the afternoon Panditji was engaged in writing an air mail letter to his daughter Miss Indu, who is studying in Europe.

WHAT PRESIDENT SAID AT KHADI BHANDAR

The Secretary of A.I.S.A., Bombay Branch, writes:

Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, visited the Khadi Bhander on Monday at 10 a.m.

Besides the staff some members of the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Bhagini Samaj were also invited. In the absence of Sjt. V. V. Jerajani, Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, the Secretary of the A.I.S.A., Bombay, welcomed the President in the following words:

Sir,

"It gives us great pleasure in welcoming you in our midst. First as the President of the Indian National Congress, secondly as

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 3)

Fulfil Ansari's Life Mission

Best Way To Perpetuate His Memory, Says Congress President

ANSARI DAY IN BOMBAY

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the Late Dr. M. A. Ansari, by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at Mandvi, on Sunday, in observance of the "Ansari Day."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Thousands of men, women and children gathered to pay their homage to the departed leader and patriot. The proceedings were brief and solemn. Dr. Jethalal Vora welcomed the President and thanked him on behalf of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.

BOMBAY'S CONDOLENCE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved the resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, places on record its sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Dr. M. A. Ansari who as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1927 and as a member of its Working Committee for several years, and as the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board in 1934-35, rendered in valuable services to the country and made great sacrifices in the cause of its freedom.

"No cause was dearer to his heart than that of Hindu-Muslim unity, and the work he did in cementing it was as constructive as it will remain unforgettable. By his death the Indian National Congress has lost one of its pillars and the country one of its greatest servants, who had won the esteem and affection of all communities.

"This meeting offers its heartfelt sympathy to Begum Ansari and other merbers of the family of the deceased patriot, on their sad bereavement which is shared by the whole country."

Mr. Brelvi said that the death of Dr. M. A. Ansari was mourned all over the country by all sections and communities, as a national loss. He was loved and held in esteem by his countrymen without any distinction because he was true Nationalist and had made immense sacrifices in the cause of country's freedom. Dr. Ansari realised that without political power no progress could be achieved in this country. He was a true Nationalist and he fought for freedom because he was a true Mussalman, and which true Mussalman could remain without fighting for the freedom of his country?

Mr. Arif seconded the resolution and said that the only way to perpetuate the memory of leaders like Dr. Ansari was to follow in their footsteps.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that nearly 31 years ago in the month of May, when he was a youth, he first met Dr. Ansari and since became his friend. This friendship strengthened when both of them stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for freedom.

It was a week since Dr. Ansari had passed away, but the blow was still fresh. When he heard of the news of the Doctor's demise, he was shocked.

INDIA'S MISFORTUNE

It was the misfortune of the country that great leaders were passing away leaving a void behind them hard to fill, especially when their guidance and advice were needed. The whole nation mourned the death of Dr. Ansari. But what should they do to perpetuate his memory? They must carry on the life mission of Dr. Ansari, the mission of obtaining freedom for India.

Several people had approached him, said Panditji, asking for a message or asking what they should do. But the work before them was so vast that there could be no need for such a question. India was a subject nation. There could be no greater work than to free his country from political subjection. The impoverishment of the people should be stopped and their misery must be ended. This was the great aim of Dr. Ansari. If he wished to earn thousands he could have done so. But he decided to serve the starving people of India and win freedom for them.

WRECK NEW CONSTITUTION.

Panditji made a rapid survey of the political situation in the country, and said that the new constitution should be wrecked. Nothing would be acceptable to the people unless it was based on the principle of self-determination.

Panditji said that the new political constitution given to this country should be wrecked. The message of freedom should be spread among the peasants, workers, every section of the people and the Congress must be strengthened. The Congress would be strengthened by the organisation of the masses in the country, and not by making speeches in the legislatures

Congress had decided on councilentry to fight the new Constitution inside the Councils. On this question, they were aware of the discussions at Lucknow Congress. The fight against the new Constitution must be carried on inside and outside the legislatures

Then what was the duty of the people in the country? The Congress would go to the legislatures and for that purpose would approach the people for their support. The Congress did not want any help for individuals, it asked for support of its principles and programme. They knew what sacrifices the Congress had made for national freedom and when the Congress approached them for their support, it was their duty to stand by the Congress. Many new parties would crop up with the object of capturing legislatures. But there could not be any hesitation on any one's part, if one kept in his view the great objective of the Indian National Congress. In fighting the new constitution, the people must show their strength. Their strength was the strength of the workers, of the peasants, of shopkeepers and businessmen, in fact of every class of Indians. The contact with the masses must be greater so that the Congress might be strengthened.

Referring to the international situation, Panditji said that another war was inevitable and Indians must themselves decide what attitude they should adopt towards participating in such a war. The Lucknow resolution was clear on this question. He exhorted them to strengthen the Con-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

THE CROWN JEWELS ARE BACK--- THE REST OF THE GANG'S IN JAIL-- WHY WORRY ABOUT TIGER TRAYNE?
BECAUSE HE WAS GUILTY, TOO DONAVAN!
SCOTLAND YARD
4-24
BUT HOW ARE WE GOING TO FIND HIM?
I'VE GOT A HUNCH-- WE'LL MAKE ANOTHER CALL ON DIANA MONTAGUE!
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LYMAN ANDERSON
MISS MONTAGUE IS NOT HERE, I TELL YOU!
OUT OF THE WAY! YOU CAN'T TELL ME ANYTHING!
SUDDENLY A MAN APPEARS IN THE DOORWAY, LEVELS A REVOLVER AT WADE AND PULLS THE TRIGGER!
LOOK OUT, WADE!

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.